The Fresno Morning Republican.

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A HEART BREAKER.

The Cause of Vanderbilt's Family Troubles.

ESCAPADES OF NETTIE COHEN

A Girl Well Known on Market and Kearney Streets, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Nettie Neustetter, the young woman who is said to be the cause of the family troubles of W. K. Vanderbilt, is well known here. She is a native of Eureka, Nev., was educated at Mills' seminary, Alameda county, and resided for a number of years in San Francisco, and has frequently figured in escapades that have won her notoriety both in the new and old worlds. She was born twenty-nine or thirty years ago in Eureka, Nev., where her father, Ben. Cohen, kept a clothing store and became wealthy. She returned to Eureka from the seminary when she was 18 years old, and was the belle of the town. Pretty, witty, graceful and vivacious, she possessed all the requisites for the breaking of hearts. Her first victim was a nephew of a well-known capitalist, and her liason with him created such a scandal that her parents sent her to the care of relatives in San Francisco. The change failed to make the desired reformation, and she soon became a marked figure on Kearny and Market streets during the afternoon parades.

Among her admirers was a wealthy Hebrew named Rothschild, who laid himself and his fortune at her feet. She utilized them both until she fell in love with a cigar drummer named Henry Neustetter. She married Neustetter in 1884, and all went well for a time. Her husband's business compelled him to be out of the city most of the time, and during his absence Nettie led a rapid life. She was the boon companion of all the fast young men about the town and the end came in 1887. She left her husband and went to New York.

Neustader secured a divorce and Nettie continued to lead a gay life in New York. She captured the heart of a millionaire manufacturer, who gave her a sumptuous flat, horses and carriages and all the money she could spend. He took her to Europe, and when she returned to New York she dazzled the people with the elegance of her Worth dresses and the brilliancy of her jewels. In 1890 she returned to San Francisco to visit her parents who had removed to this city from Eureka.

She took rooms at a leading hotel, dressed better than any other woman and spent money freely. Her money began to give out and she went back to New York for more, taking with her a pretty Oakland girl. The next that was heard of her was that she had gone to Europe again and had been ejected from the Continental hotel in Paris. To her parents she wrote that she was studying for the stage. She always carefully concealed from them the fact that she was leading a fast life. She wrote that she would return to San Francisco in October, but probably her encounter with Mr. Vanderbilt may interfere with her plans.

WILSON RENOMINATED.

He Praises President Cleveland's Tariff Ideas.

MARTINSBURG, August 29.—Hon. W. L. Wilson was nominated today by the most enthusiastic convention ever held in the Second Congressional district. Upon his arrival from Washington he was seized by enthusiastic Democrats, who were at the depot to receive him, and carried bodily to a carriage in waiting and hauled by hand to the Central opera house, where the convention was held. His reception amounted to more than an ovation. The convention was the largest ever held in the district, and by far the most enthusiastic.

In his speech accepting the nomination he praised President Cleveland's tariff ideas, and referring to the influence of the sugar trust, said that when sugar thus challenged the American people to a contest of strength its days were numbered; its temporary triumph means its speedier and more complete overthrow, and with its overthrow will vanish its sister breed of monopolies that are strong through its support. Wilson gave warning that the fight of the trusts would go on until McKinleyism disappeared as a dark and hideous blight from the statute books.

Grand Circuit Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 29.—In the 2.18 class, trotting, Charter Oak stakes, guaranteed \$5000, Ralph Wilkes won in three straight heats. Time, 2.12½, 2.12¾, 2.10¾.

In the 2.18 class, pacing, purse \$1000, Judge Sterling won the third, fourth and fifth heats and the race. Time, 2.14¼, 2.14¼, 2.15½, 2.16, 2.18.

In the 2.20 class, trotting, stake \$535, Amoboy won in three straight heats, Portenso second. Time, 2.20, 2.16½, 2.17.

In the 2.27 class, trotting, purse \$300, Katie B won in three straight heats, Lavalight second. Time, 2.38, 2.36½, 2.37½.

A Collision.

CHICAGO, August 29.—An electric car collided with a passenger train on the Chicago and Northern Pacific road at Forest Hill crossing. Three persons were seriously injured and a number of others badly hurt. The cause of the collision was the refusal of the brakes of the electric car to work. The motorman was unable to prevent the car from running upon the crossing and smashing into the train.

Races at Woodland.

WOODLAND, August 29.—The event of today's races was the effort of W. Wood to beat the track record of 2.09½, made by Diablo last season. Saunders was not confident because a suitable runner could not be obtained. The horse was as steady as a clock and paced the mile without a skip in 2.09 flat. Outside watches made the time 2.08¼. The weather was much cooler today and the attendance was very large.

Storm at Placerville.

PLACERVILLE, August 29.—A heavy wind and thunder storm passed over this section last evening. Cloudbursts are reported at the Six mile house, New Town and Bear Creek, which did great damage to roads, gardens and buildings.

Commonwealers at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., August 29.—Several hundred commonwealers enroute west are stalled in Omaha unable to secure transportation. The county has refused further food to the returning army.

A SCHEMER CAUGHT.

President of the California Savings Investment Company Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—H. C. Osmont, president of the California Investment Company, was arrested today on a charge of grand larceny preferred by W. E. Davenport. Davenport came here from El Dorado county in search of employment. He answered an advertisement of the California Savings Investment Company, and was offered a position as agent at Sacramento on the payment of a bond of \$120 as a guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties. He was given as security a bond in a land scheme and an agreement that he could have his money back any time within a year. He was told to go to Sacramento and wait ten days, when he would be joined by an agent of the company and his work would begin. No one appeared in the specified time and Davenport returned to San Francisco and demanded the return of his money. This was refused and he caused the arrest of Osmont. Osmont now says he is willing to pay back the \$120.

The Oregon Will Earn a Premium.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The advices received at the navy department concerning the preliminary trial trip of the Oregon indicate that she will earn a good premium. On four trips she made continuous runs of six hours each and the engines were not stopped. It is expected the vessel will make sixteen knots per hour. The contract requires a speed of fifteen knots. The report says she steers like a little boat and that the final trials will develop not only good speed, but a very easily managed ship.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

DICKENSON SAYS HE WAS MADE THE SCAPEGOAT,

And Emphasizes the Statement that General Sheenn was Absent From His Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—In reference to the National Guard incident at Sacramento July 4th, Brigadier General Dickinson, against whom certain reflections were directed by General Dimond and General Sheehan, now asserts that he was made the scape goat by General Dimond and General T. W. Sheehan. Dickinson admits that he received through Major Hooper a message from General Dimond ordering him to cooperate with General Sheehan. After receiving this order Dickinson says he could not find Sheehan to co-operate with him, and was told that the latter was at the law library at the depot, Dimond's headquarters. Dickinson adds that General Dimond would not send him permission to make exactly the same movement that General Sheehan had requested him to make. Then Dickinson says he was blamed for inactivity. He emphasizes the statement that General Sheehan was absent from his post.

China and Japan.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that according to the latest communications from the East the Corean king is under the protection of the Chinese general Yeh. Competent judges don't believe the king declared himself independent of China. The Jap government, it is reported, bought recently through an agent in Vienna 200,000 needle guns of an old model and succeeded in getting them shipped to Amsterdam. It is said Russia, profiting by the Corean difficulty, has put pressure upon China to compel her to make concessions in Bamirs. China, however, refuses to yield an inch of terri ory.

Zeigler Welcomed Home.

SAN JOSE, August 29.—Otto Zeigler, the "Little Demon," who defeated all the crack bicycle riders of the country at the L. A. W. races at Denver, returned home tonight. He was met at the station by a band and hustled into a carriage in waiting, and escorted to his club house by 100 wheelmen riding their bicycles. At the club house he was given an ovation, and the blushing lad was almost overcome at this display of welcome. The banquet was a grand affair, and there were toasts and good wishes without number, to which California's pride in the bicycling world responded in a neat little speech, in which he expressed his joy and gratitude to his fellow wheelmen who had done so much to make his home-coming so pleasant.

Must Ground Wires.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Chief Sullivan of the San Francisco fire department announces that he will take advantage of the recent order of the court dissolving the injunction restraining him from removing electric wires from roofs of buildings, and that all electric wires must be under ground.

The Knights of Pythias.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias accomplished nothing but routine business today. The election of officers will take place this week. It is thought Vice Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Ritchie of Ohio will be elected supreme chancellor to succeed W. W. Blackwell.

Execution in France.

LAVALL, France, August 29.—Abe Bruneu, formerly vicar of the Church of Entrammes, convicted of murder, robbery and arson, was executed at 5 o'clock Thursday morning in the presence of an immense concourse. Thousands of peasants had come from a distance to witness the execution.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Wheat—Steady; December, 94¼c; May, \$1.02¼.

Barley—Steady; December, 87¼c.

Corn—\$1.30.

Bran—\$15 per ton.

Another Record Smashed.

HILLSBORO, Tex., August 29.—J. O. Abbott was nominated for congress by the Sixth district Democratic convention on the 3300th ballot.

A Laborer's Critical Condition.

Last evening a laborer from the Carmelita vineyard, ten miles east of Fresno, started to this city for medical treatment, he having been sick several days. He rode in a wagon, and before reaching Fresno he fell insensible. The driver brought him to town, and Policeman Barrett carried him to a room in the Grand Central hotel and Dr. Davidson was summoned. He found the man in a spasm, and up to midnight he was still unconscious. His name could not be learned, further than that it was Ed.

THE WINE SYNDICATE

It Has Fallen Through for This Season.

THE GROWERS TOO EXACTING

And the Season Too Far Advanced Given as the Cause of Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The syndicate of wine growers and dealers has fallen through. For this season at least growers will find their own markets for their grapes, and wine merchants will make individual contracts with growers. The immediate cause of failure to agree is alleged to be the exacting requirements of growers. The California Wine Association, composed of dealers, has adopted resolutions practically refusing all that the growers demand, and so renders further negotiations unnecessary. The growers state that the season is too far advanced to secure control of 80 per cent of the grape crop, the quantity considered necessary for the successful carrying out of the syndicate.

INDORSING CLEVELAND.

A Platform Filled With Hypocrisy and Stultification.

From the Stockton Mail.

As the Mail all along predicted would be the case, the California Democracy, through its state convention, has indorsed the President and all his acts. What had been regarded as the vagaries of a stubborn and opinionated man surrounded by corporation and capitalistic influences is thus elevated to the dignity of a party principle. And the convention that did this at the same time and in almost the same breath reaffirmed its unalterable opposition to corporations and trusts and its unswerving allegiance to the interests of the workingman. In indorsing Cleveland it approved his Mr. Olney, who stands for that "communism of wealth" which the President denounced in his letter of acceptance, as no other attorney general has stood since the foundation of our government. While offering a word of cheer to oppressed labor it indorsed the employment of Federal troops, for the first time in our history, to put labor down. Uttering the usual protest against Chinese immigration, it approved the action of the President in deliberately and in contravention of the constitution suspending the operation of a law of congress for the deportation of unregistered Chinese. Pretending to favor the remonetization of silver, it applauded the successful efforts of the administration to put the country upon a permanent gold basis.

This gross stultification was for what purpose? Obviously to satisfy the personal ambition of certain federal office holders who desired to swing the party for the President as an evidence of their fidelity and a proof of their power. They were present in the lobbies day and night, working like beavers, as though that was what the government was paying them their handsome salaries for. "Offensive partisanism" was never more indiscreetly displayed. That in fact was the main purpose of holding the convention in San Francisco.

It is, of course, one of the duties of a federal official to uphold the administration through thick and thin, but it is not the duty of a great party to permit itself to be dominated by this element in the face of abundant facts pointing to the wisdom of a different course. It is not the President who creates the party, but the party which creates the President, and the principles of the Democracy are not descended from a single administration, but have been crystallized by the general trend of many administrations.

It is a new (and also a dangerous) doctrine that whatever those in power at Washington may do becomes, by virtue of their politics, the policy of the party. But this will not be accepted by the body of voters of the faith concerned though every state convention in the land should resolve and cheer to the end of the chapter. There is too much independent thought on these subjects for that. There is Henry George, the personal friend and supporter of the President in two campaigns, who could not be dragooned into line by a thousand conventions, and men of his way of thinking can be found in every voting precinct in the country. This is what Mr. George said in a recent speech delivered before a large audience in New York city:

"I want to speak with the utmost respect of Mr. Cleveland. No man has been given such high honor by the American people. Why I supported him, why against politicians and powers he was elected, was because the people believed he had sounded the key-note against monopoly. I am slow to attribute to Mr. Cleveland anything but the best motive, but the facts are plain. Not only has he left undone that which he had the warrant and the command of the people to do, but from the very first, I am sorry to say, he seems to have taken the side of those very monstrous monopolies that have oppressed the people, and which they believed he would break down. It is at least the fact that his federal appointments have been such as the monopolists themselves would have dictated had they been allowed to dictate, and I am not so sure that they were not. Almost Mr. Cleveland's first step was to take as his attorney general a corporation attorney, a man whom I, and I guess most of you, never had heard of. I refer to Mr. Olney."

People who do not know anything about Mr. George except what they read of him in the opposition papers may be disposed to belittle his utterances, but he speaks for a larger personal following than any other man in the country has today. James G. Maguire, the mention of whose name this same convention would cheer to the echo and whom it may nominate for governor (no ballot had been taken up to the time of this writing) is a disciple of Mr. George and owes his great popularity in his congressional district to the fact that he advocates the principles first enunciated in this country by the distinguished author of "Progress and Poverty."

However, it is done, and the only thing remaining to be said is that the President has developed a marvelous faculty for dividing his party and taking the enthusiasm out of it. It is split even in Texas, which state before Mr. Cleveland's term shall have expired may even be placed in the list of the doubtful—Texas, which hitherto has had such a surplus of Democratic votes as would have sufficed to turn the scale for the Democracy in half of the really doubtful states could they have been available for the purpose. The Texans are split up on the question whether the President is a good Democrat.

WELL DESERVED PRAISE.

General Dimond Compliments General Muller on His "Boys in Blue."

At the conclusion of the report to Governor Markham on the military operations during the late strike, General Dimond says:

"In conclusion, I beg to assure the commander-in-chief that since the 4th of July the work of the officers and men of the National Guard of California has been beyond reproach. Their duty has been very severe, and has been cheerfully performed and with enthusiasm. The excellent performance of their guard duty has saved many thousand dollars' worth of property, and as guards on trains they have very materially assisted in opening up the great railroad transportation routes of California.

"Brigadier General Muller and Lieutenant Colonel Wright, in the San Joaquin valley; Lieutenant Colonel Whitton, at San Jose; Lieutenant Colonel Geary, at Oakland, and Colonel Fairbanks, at Alameda, handled their commands well, and these officers deserve special credit for their excellent military service.

"At Oakland, Bakersfield, Dunsmuir and Truckee (in the first three named places without any assistance from the United States forces) the good work of the National Guard of California was shown, and the guard duty performed by the troops at Sacramento and their excellent behavior has brought to them merited praise from the regulars who served with them."

A SOCIETY EVENT.

Miss Catherine Hughes Entertains Her Friends.

The monotous spell that has fallen over our society during the past few months was broken last night by a most delightful party given by Miss Catherine Hughes at her parlors in the Hughes hotel. The affair was in honor of her cousins, Miss Youkem of Bakersfield, and Miss Carrie Harrelsen of Alabama. Formalities were left at home. The young ladies were attired in their pretty summer gowns. Miss Hughes' abilities as an entertainer are well known by the young people, and the evening was one whose memory will linger long with the participants. The musical talent was well represented, and the vocal and instrumental solos added much to the evening's entertainment.

Those present were: Misses Lou Anderson, Sarah McGardle, Elsie Smith, Fannie Helm, Mamie Williams, Bessie Ashman, Carrie Stevens, Louise Wright, Fannie Bearse, Pearl Donahoo. Messrs. S. J. Ashman, H. M. Johnston, Lon Smith, Thomas Richard of San Francisco, Thomas Lynch, Archie Smith, E. A. Walrond, Wick Parsons, F. M. Helm, F. A. Homan, E. O. White, G. C. Freman, Emery Donahoo and Mr. Ducher.

The Deacons Outwitted.

Among the multitudes of people who went to the mountains this summer were many who are members of the orthodox churches which frown upon dancing as one of the worst of sins for the feet of the young. The church members, and especially the younger among them, would not, for anything, violate the rules of their church by indulging in a dance. But they have a peculiar custom on Pine Ridge of holding meetings called "campfires," and those who attend can dance all they please, and if asked if they attended a dance they can truthfully say that they did not, only campfires. Thus many a deacon has had the wool pulled over his eyes this summer. There is something in a name, after all.

Chinaman Found Dead.

A Chinaman working working on a vineyard about four miles west of Fresno was found dead in the vineyard yesterday. At the inquest it was ascertained that his name was Chung Choon and that he was 60 years old. He was employed at the ranch as a grape picker. Death was attributed to apoplexy.

No Mixed Shoes and Dresses.

In every complete line of summer shoes there are from six to eighteen good browns, all the same price and all good styles in their proper places. Brown is an art shade, but it takes an artist to use it effectively. A brown shoe needs a brown setting every time, and brown shoes and stockings are most effective against brown. The dress may not be brown, but a ruffle, band or hem of that shade should come near the leather; otherwise the foot is conspicuous. Many well dressed women never mix their shoes and dresses.

A Baked Potato.

A potato baked with the skin unbroken is rich in nutrition and agreeable to the palate. The addition of a little salt and a tablespoonful of rich sweet cream renders it truly delicious. —Ingalls' Home Magazine.

No Chills. No Fever. No Cure. No Pay.

A sure, speedy and positive cure for all kinds of malarial fevers, such as chills, fevers, dumb ague, bilious fever, intermittent and remittent fever, etc., at the Golden Rule drug store, where all kinds of pure and fresh drugs are sold cheaper than anywhere else in Fresno; where a doctor of long experience and a graduate of the best medical schools of Europe and America will prescribe free of charge. Golden Rule drug store, 1730 Mariposa street, next to Bank of Central California.

Garden hose, guaranteed brands, for sale only by Barrett, Hicks & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Lost," etc., will be inserted at the rate of 5 cents a line for each insertion. No single advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. In estimating the length of each advertisement count six words to the line for the first three lines of ordinary reading matter, and eight words to the line for all subsequent lines. Orders by mail promptly filled, but the cash should accompany each order.

WANTED—HELP

EGAN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1808 TULARE street. Grape pickers furnished. au28

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERSTAND propagating and the care of greenhouses. State experience. Address R. B., this office. au26tf

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call 421 P street. au25tf

WANTED — LANGLEY'S EMPLOYMENT office, 1032 I street; help of all kinds promptly supplied. Special attention given to supplying labor for grape picking. au11tf

WANTED—HELP FURNISHED OF ALL kinds at Eureka Employment Bureau, 1018 I street. Tel. 131. I. G. LEVY. my31tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS ON RANCH OR vineyard for good, first-class farm hands. Call at Meyers' Lodging House, corner Front and Kern streets, Fresno. a28tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WANT WORK on ranch. Address C, this office. au29t3*

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A bicycle, a sound, gentle horse, 5 years old. Drives double or single. Enquire of HOLDEN, this office. au30t3

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE, YOUNG, gentle horse. Also five well bred horses; one extra fine style and can road fast; one fine black surrey horse, safe for lady. These horses must be sold. It will pay you to see them. Will buy stylish black horse for mate. DR. EDWARDS, 625 I street. au12

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS AT a sacrifice. Party leaving town. Will sell for part cash, balance on time. Address box 891 Fresno P.O. au12tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND TWO lots. Apply 1016 I street. jy24tf

FOR SALE—TWO CHEAP RESIDENCE lots on corner or three inside, two blocks from courthouse. Address Z X, this office. jy22 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—SWEAT, PACKING and picking boxes, raisin trays and extra cleats, lumber, etc. Blackstone Store. jy21tf

FOR SALE—FINE ALFALFA HAY, \$6 DElivered. Address Alfalfa, Republican office. j16tf

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20 and 40-ACRE TRACTS within one mile of Fresno City limits, improved or unimproved. First-class peach orchard land; water rights with the land. Terms easy. Apply to A. S. EDGERLY, over Postoffice. j9tf

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF CHOICE ORange, fruit and alfalfa land; 2 houses; large barn; 3 water ditches through the tract; 60 acres under board and wire fence; 2 miles north of Sanger. Price \$20 per acre, terms to suit. J. B. ANDERSON, 939 J street. f15tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES—ROOMS—ETC

FOR RENT—NEAT PLACE, 3-ROOM HOUSE, near new ward school; \$7. Inquire Miss Beckwith, 1457 M street. au30t3*

FOR RENT—A TWO STORY HOUSE AND barn in desirable location. Inquire at or address 717 Q street. au29t6*

FOR RENT—CALL AT THE LYTTON AND secure one of those fine \$5 and \$6 rooms. Finest and coolest in the city. au26t5*

FOR RENT—CHEAPEST AND BEST ROOMS in town; 1115 I St., over Ruben's. au22t6*

FOR RENT—SMALL LODGING HOUSE, centrally located, at low rate. Apply to J. W. SHORT, this office. jy17tf

FOR RENT—FOUR-ROOM, PLASTERED house in addition adjoining city. Good wells and small stable. Apply to F. J. HABER. jy17tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—BICYCLE, PNEUMATIC TIRE. Address, stating lowest cash price, D. H. T., Fowler, Cal. au23t6*

WANTED—GOOD, COTTON RAGS SUITAble for cleaning machinery. Apply at this office. au2tf

WANTED—DRESSMAKING AND SHIRTmaking. 1129 M st., cor. of Kern. au14t6*

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED two-story house or large cottage. Northern part of town preferred. Address, G. C. this office. au16tf

LOST

LOST—ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO, A BUCKskin colored mare about 10 years old; branded on right shoulder "55". Reward will be paid by delivering the animal to the French hotel. BARTOLO BRDANIZ. au28t1-wtf

LOST—AUGUST 26, BETWEEN POSTOFFICE and Muller's Vineyard, a package containing 2 pair of cuffs, 2 collars with buttons. Finder will please return to this office. au28t1*

LOST—ON MONDAY, BETWEEN SELMA and Kingsburg, a coat containing pocketbook with papers of value to the owner. The finder will be paid for returning the same to I. F. WARD, 537 south F street, or at this office. au11tf

ESTRAYED

ESTRAYED — ONE LARGE BAY MARE, from Mason and Osbourne vineyard, Kearney avenue. Return and receive \$10 reward. au?t3*

ESTRAYED—ABOUT 2 MONTHS AGO, ONE black mare branded J. C. and one sorrel mare, one eye, branded 95. Please notify J. C. GISH, Huron, Fresno county. au28t6*

ESTRAYED—FROM SHORTRIDGE'S PLACE, 11 miles from Fresno, on Toll House road, a dark bay colt, 3 years old; has bob tail and mane and bridle on. Finder please notify Club Stables, Fresno. au18t6*

PERSONAL

JOHN BECKWITH—IF YOU DO NOT CALL for trunk, etc., left with me, they will be sold. R. COSGROVE, 1730 Tulare street. au29t1*

TO EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE—4 LOTS AND A 7-ROOM house in Fresno for house and lot near San Francisco. Address A. F. Q., Fresno P. O. au30t1*

PASTURAGE

FOR RENT—PASTURAGE AT BERNHARD'S. au28tf*

YOU DON'T HAVE TO

Buy Poor FURNITURE to get the Lowest Prices!

The Very Latest Styles in Elegant and Substantial

PARLOR, LIBRARY and KITCHEN FURNITURE

At Prices that Lead in the Race for Cheapness.

W. F. McVEY, 1120, 1122 and 1124 J Street, Fresno.

VINEYARDISTS ATTENTION!

Leave your orders with us for help. Experienced pickers furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LANGLEY'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1032 I street.

FRESNO CITY STEAM DYEING —AND— Carpet Cleaning Works.

If you desire to have your garments dyed and cleaned properly, and avoid misunderstanding, bring it to No. 1157 I street. Carpets cleaned by latest improved methods. Neatly laid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders delivered free. City and country orders solicited.

1157 I Street, Telephone 82.

Two Great Special Sales

FOR THIS WEEK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH

250 Dozen Ladies' Absolute Fast Black Cotton Hose

AT 5c A PAIR.

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 31ST,

1000 Yards Choice White Cotton Dress Goods

AT 7c A YARD

1250 Yards White Cotton Dress Goods

AT 2½c A YARD

OUR SPECIAL SALE COMMENCES AT 9 A. M.

THE KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.

The Universal Providers.

THE .. CELEBRATED .. "SINGERS"

BUY THE NEW VIBRATOR,

A Marvel of Beauty and Reliability. Easy Running and Silent.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

First Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition!

54 FIRST AWARDS!

See Our Automatic Machine; it is a beauty

Oils and needles on sale for all makes of machines. Buy only from our authorized agents. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY—No. 22 Post street, San Francisco, Cal. BRANCH OFFICE—1001 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Office and Salesroom, 1046 J Street, - - - Fresno, California.

Wholesale and Retail

DONAHOO, EMMONS & CO.

Special Bargains This Week

—AT—

WIENER'S CASH STORE

500 Pieces Lace, 2, 3 and 4 inches wide, slightly soiled, 5c per yard, regular price 15c to 35c.

One case Navy Blue figured Prints (genuine German analine dye) at 6 1-2c per yard, regular price 10c.

One case Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, extra value, 5c per pair.

One case Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, "full finished," 2 pair for 25c, regular price 20c per pair.

Will Sell you an extra quality "Tennis Flannel" at 5c per yard. These goods are to be had every day in the week.

In making your purchases of Dry Goods, etc., obviate the unpleasantness of an imaginary bargain sale by securing the right goods at the right prices at

WIENER'S CASH STORE

1012 to 1018 I Street, Fresno.

FOUND

FOUND—BROWN HAND SATCHEL WITH small purse containing money. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying charges. au23tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED — THE WHEREABOUTS AND address of LOUIS PATTISON, a machinist, formerly of San Francisco, by J. A. SLADKY, 11 Grant avenue, San Francisco, for matters of great importance. au21t6

CASH! CASH! CASH!

—ADVANCED ON—

RAISINS RAISINS RAISINS

3¼ Cents on Clusters

3 Cents on Layers

2½ Cents on Loose

PRODUCERS' RAISIN PACKING COMPANY,

Cor. K and San Diego Sts., Fresno, Cal.

J. H. KELLY, Pres,

W. F. FORSEY, Sec.

TRAYS!

70,000 Trays For Sale

At 5½ cents. Inquire at

Club Stables

I. Street, Fresno.

IT IS TOO HOT TO BAKE

—AND—

Cheaper to Buy Bread.

Try Our Cream Bread

IT IS DELICIOUS.

—WE ARE—

The Only Bakery in Fresno

—THAT EMPLOYS A—

SPECIAL CAKE BAKER

City Bakery and Restaurant

1038 I Street.

CRAIG & SANFORD

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
MORRIS M. ESTEE.....of Napa

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
S. G. MILLARD.....of Los Angeles

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
L. H. BROWN.....of Solano

FOR CONTROLLER.
E. P. COIGIAN.....of Sonoma

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
W. F. FITZGERALD.....of San Francisco

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
M. J. WRIGHT.....of Tulare

FOR SUPREME COURT CLERK.
T. H. WARD.....of Los Angeles

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SAMUEL T. BLACK.....of Ventura

FOR STATE PRINTER.
A. J. JOHNSTON.....of Sacramento

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
FREDERICK W. HENSHAW.....of Alameda
For Long Term.
ELISHA S. TORRENCE.....of San Diego
For Long Term.
WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET.....of San Francisco
For Short Term.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
WILLIAM F. BECKMAN.....of Sacramento
First District.
W. R. CLARK.....of San Joaquin
Third District.
Second district nomination postponed.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
L. C. MOREHOUSE.....of Alameda
Second District.
JACKSON EBY.....of Tehama
Third District.
GEORGE L. ARNOLD.....of Los Angeles
Fourth District.
First district nomination postponed.

FOR CONGRESSMAN SEVENTH DISTRICT.
W. W. BOWERS.....of San Diego

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATOR.....DR. A. J. PEDLAR
ASSEMBLYMAN, 62D DISTRICT...W. F. ROWELL
ASSEMBLYMAN, 63D DISTRICT..M. V. ASHBROOK
SUPERIOR JUDGE.....J. R. WEBB
SUPERIOR JUDGE.....STANTON L. CARTER
SHERIFF.....JAY SCOTT
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.....ALVA E. SNOW
COUNTY CLERK.....TRUMAN G. HART
COUNTY TREASURER.....J. E. WHITSON
COUNTY ASSESSOR.....J. P. VINCENT
COUNTY RECORDER.....W. W. MACHEN
TAX COLLECTOR.....N. W. MOODEY
COUNTY AUDITOR.....H. E. BARNUM
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.....T. J. KIRK
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.....L. H. CHURCH
COUNTY SURVEYOR.....GEORGE L. HOXIE
CORONER.....J. D. GALLOWAY
SUPERVISOR, FIRST DIST.....C. W. GARRETT
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DIST.....MATHEW ROSS

District Nominations.

First Judicial District.
A. L. Rerat.....Justice of the Peace
J. D. Castro.....Justice of the Peace
Manuel Chrera.....Constable

Second Judicial District.
C. J. Butler.....Justice of the Peace
J. W. Loper.....Justice of the Peace
H. E. Noble.....Constable
Andrew Brown.....Constable

Third Judicial District.
H. Z. Austin.....Justice of the Peace
S. C. St. John.....Justice of the Peace
William Shaw.....Constable
George Matheson.....Constable

Fourth Judicial Township.
R. A. Harris.....Justice of the Peace
M. S. Ireland.....Justice of the Peace
F. Nelson.....Constable
Frank Galloway.....Constable

Fifth Judicial Township.
V. I. Willis.....Justice of the Peace
Fred Brew.....Constable

Sixth Judicial Township.
W. J. Kilby.....Justice of the Peace
J. P. Kerr.....Constable

Seventh Judicial Township.
W. M. Barr.....Justice of the Peace
O. L. Ingels.....Constable
G. W. Traber.....Constable

Eighth Judicial Township.
Peter Griest.....Justice of the Peace
D. C. Smith.....Constable

A CRITICAL TIME.

The present is a critical time for the raisin growers. The required percentage for the maintenance of the growers' and packers' association is now assured, and still the fact cannot be ignored that the percentage remaining on the outside is a menace to the success of the co-operative movement. The remaining 20 per cent, if it remains outside the association, will serve to interfere seriously with systematic marketing, and may be used to cut prices below a living rate.

The difficulty of the situation appears to be that the extreme necessity of some of the growers is prompting them to accept very low offers of cash in the sweatbox outside the association, and those low prices will, as a matter of course, enable the buyers if they so desire to cut under the prices which the association is obligated to maintain.

The plain logic of the situation from the grower's standpoint is that there should be no raisins sold outside the association. That organization, with its facilities for controlling shipments so as to meet only the actual demands of the market, for securing a pack of uniform excellence by official grading, and its binding obligation to maintain reasonable living prices, holds out to the raisin growers their only hope of retrieving the mistakes and disasters of past years. Not a single carload of raisins should go to market outside the association, for every one which does go to that extent endangers the success of the industry and of every man engaged in it. The growers have the matter in their own hands. If they stand unitedly by the association, every packer and dealer will be found in the organization in a very short time, and systematic business methods will take the place of irresponsible competition and demoralization.

The Democratic papers are already apologizing for candidate Budd's $25 night shirts. If we remember correctly pictures of these luxurious garments were produced in a Stockton paper a few years ago. If so, a reproduction would be a stroke of newspaper enterprise at this time, but if those silken shirts have never attained the notoriety of illustration in public print it would be a splendid piece of campaign advertising if Mr. Budd would consent to be photographed in his robe de nuit while seated in the historic backboard. The backboard would catch the wobbling Democrats inclined to wander after strange Populist gods, and the silk shirt would fetch the dudes. As a vote promoting combination it would be hard to beat.

The Sacramento Bee asks this question: "Can it be that Cleveland's mental faculties are weakening in sympathy with his loss of physical vigor?" We hardly think so. Grover's mental machinery appears to be working just about the same as it has in the past.

THE WORST IS OVER.

Now that the tariff smashing crusade has come to an end without fulfilling the threats of the free traders, there is every reason to anticipate a revival of business which will at least be a decided improvement on the conditions which have prevailed since the threat of tariff revolution caused a practical suspension of industry. The tone of all the trade reviews is encouraging, and while there is a general understanding that reductions in the standard of American labor are inevitable, there is no difference of opinion in regard to the fact that many idle wheels of industry will speedily be put in motion. The fact that supplies in every line have been permitted to run down to a point where they are barely sufficient to meet a demand unprecedentedly diminished by the impoverishment of consumers, has made a renewal of activity a certain consequence as soon as the brakes were thrown off.

Henry Clews & Co. of New York in their advance sheet notes the following evidences of improvement as manifested by the Wall Street barometer:

The past week has afforded a fair specimen of the sort of effects the end of tariff suspense has in store for Wall street. The feeling is that of universal relief from a universal obstruction. The way has been opened to a resumption of trade and enterprise in every direction, and in all interests there is a disposition to resume operations on something approaching a normal scale. There are no longer any great fears, nor any reasons for timidity, overhanging the markets. In every branch of trade stocks of merchandise are in a starved condition, and the reasons which have for fifteen months caused buyers to pursue a policy of hand-to-mouth supply are disappearing. * * The country has learned some serious lessons and therefore is disposed to be sober, but it is also very hungry for more trade and better profits, and is therefore disposed to turn to active account every chance for improving both. For the last four years, the perception of a coming change in our tariff policy has had a more repressing effect upon enterprise than is generally supposed; and the fact that the change has at last come, with little prospect of its being much disturbed for years to come, prepares the way for many long postponed undertakings. The fact of the common cheapness of materials and of the quite general reduction of wages has a very direct tendency to invite revival in certain important branches of trade, especially those connected with building, machine plant, public improvements and railroads.

This financial review is evidently right in its conclusion that the tariff will not be greatly disturbed for a great many years. The modifications which the Republicans will make in equalizing and rehabilitating its protective features will not exert a materially disturbing influence, and when that is done the free-traders will not dare to enter upon another tariff-smashing crusade during the present generation.

Under the head of "A Revival of Trade," the evening free-trade journal prints the following dispatch from London in its issue of yesterday:

Since the passage of the tariff bill by the American congress London's business in colonial grown wool with the United States has been much more active. It is estimated that 1500 bales of colonial wool have been purchased at private sale for the United States market since the last auction sale of wool, and the volume would have been vastly greater, but for the fact that wool importers are unwilling to do business except at the public auctions, owing to the difficulty of getting what supplies they want in London, a fair quantity being drawn to the continent. There is more activity on the Liverpool docks, and ship owners are expecting that the passage of the tariff bill will greatly revive trade.

It will be noticed that the "revival of trade" refers to the demand for free foreign wool by American factories which have been shut down or running on short hours pending a decision on the tariff bill. It does not refer to any increased demand for American products, but to large shipments of foreign wool to this country, every bale of which takes the place of a bale of American grown wool and represents so much American money to be sent to foreign countries for the benefit of foreign industries. The passage of the Wilson bill, while dealing very liberally with certain classes of protected industries, signals the practical destruction of the sheep and wool growing industry in the United States. Indeed, the paralysis of that industry during the past year has forced inevitable insolvency and ruin upon a large proportion of the people engaged in it, and the foreigner will soon have control of the market and American wool growers will be out of employment and forced to seek new avenues of industry. It may be admitted that any kind of "revival of trade" is better than the complete stagnation prevailing under the regime of tariff smashing, but there is an element of regret necessarily connected with a "revival" which causes more rejoicing in foreign countries than it does at home.

"Topics" views the formation of fruit, raisin, orange and wine associations with great favor. These associations will probably make at first the mistake of trying to form a trust and "bull" the market price of their products and every time they try that they will surely fail. What is wanted is to get their products on the market in a thoroughly well controlled and steady stream so as to prevent gluts and yet give consumers the product at a price which will permit them to be consumers.—Tulare Register.

We hardly think that the Register's fears of an attempt to bull the market will be realized. So far as the raisin growers' association is concerned the full extent of their present ambition is to secure prices at which producers can live. The scale of prices fixed for this season allows but a very modest margin of profit to the grower.

DEMOCRATS who ask for protection for the industries of their locality and free trade for everything else are not all dead yet, but there will be a noticeable diminution of their numbers in congress hereafter. Such glaring dishonesty cannot be foisted on the American people during more than one political administration.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

E H Gould to E G Cohen, lots 25, 26, 73, 74, Grand Ist, and all of lots 51 and 52, lying south west of the Southern Pacific railroad track, in sec 25, t 14, r 20, also lots 1 to 8 and 18 to 20, blk 3, Moline; $8.

Margaret Peters to Andrew A Johnson, e½ of sec 2, t 16, r 21; $19,500.

R B Johnson to M Goth part of lot 8, blk 5, Villa Homestead tract; $10.

M Goth to M Loesch, part of lot 8, blk 5, Villa Homestead tract; $10.

Peter Thomson to Ben E Meredith, sw¼ of sec 22, t 14, r 23; $10.

Moline plows and extras at Barrett, Hicks & Co's.

THE evening journal heatedly reiterates the value of Democratic protection to the raisin industry. If protection is a good thing for the raisin industry, will the evening journal kindly inform a waiting world why it is not a good thing to apply to other industries?

JOE BUCKNER INSANE.

He was Arrested in This City Last Evening.

Joe Buckner, commonly known as "Long Joe," was arrested in this city last evening by Deputy Constable Welty on a charge of insanity. He left Fresno several months ago and went to Bakersfield, where he worked at his trade of nailing lath. So far as anyone knew, he was getting along well till he arrived in Fresno on the early train yesterday morning. His looks were haggard, his beard unshaved and his hair unkempt. His old time friends here soon noticed that he talked and acted strangely. He was nervous and restless, and constantly referred to great fortunes he soon expected to make in the wildest and most unreasonable speculations. He seemed to grow worse during the day, and toward evening he was arrested.

Since nobody is disposed to bore for natural gas anywhere near Fresno, how would it do to bore for natural electricity with which to light the city?

FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE

HOME MEALS.

Kitchen under Personal Supervision of

MRS. M. J. ERWIN.

Spinney Building,

I Street, near Merced.

TO EXCHANGE—JOB PRINTING IN QUANTities to suit and styles to please for gold or silver coin; quality of work the best and prices the lowest at the office of The Republican

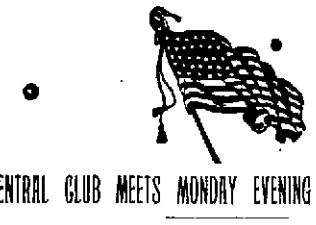
Notice to Creditors.

In the Superior Court, County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Carl F. Jacobsen (also known as Carl F. Jackson) deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of Carl F. Jacobsen (also known as Carl F. Jackson) deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to G. A. Everts in the said city and county of Fresno, State of California, or at the office of Everts & Ewing in the First National Bank building, corner of Mariposa and I streets, in said city and county of Fresno, State of California, which place is the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate. G. A. EVERTS,
Administrator of the estate of Carl F. Jacobsen (also known as Carl F. Jackson) deceased.
Dated, August 29, 1894.
Everts & Ewing, attorneys for administrator.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS!



CENTRAL CLUB MEETS MONDAY EVENING AT HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN SPEAKINGS:

KINGSBURG, Saturday Evening, September 1.
FOWLER, Tuesday Evening, September 4.
OLEANDER, Wednesday Evening, September 5.
CENTRAL COLONY, Thursday Evening, September 6.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous debility, all the results of indiscretion, excess, and bad habits, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. I guarantee to cure by any single package any case of Nervous Debility, which if not checked leads to Insanity, Decline and all the horrors of Imbecility.

"CUPIDENE" strengthens and restores small weak organs. Prostatitis, CUPIDENE is the only known remedy that can be relied on to cure Prostatitis. Sent by mail, in pill form, on receipt of $1 per package, or six packages for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to refund the money if the six boxes do not effect a permanent cure. Address, OLD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, P. O. Box 1576, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by

GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1922-24 Mariposa St., Fresno

RAISIN GROWERS!

CONSULT WITH

The Home Packing Co.

OF FRESNO AND FOWLER

Before disposing of this season's crop. Dried fruits purchased at highest market price. Trays and sweat boxes for sale. Office, 1843 Tulare street.

WILLIAMS BROWN FRUIT CO.

(Incorporated)

H. A. WILLIAMS, Prest. - - - C. M. WEBBER & CO., Chicago.
CHAS. G. BONNER, Vice Prest. & Sec. - N. G. KITTLE, Fresno.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

Highest price paid for Raisins in sweat box, or will ship on commission

TRAYS FOR SALE

Office, 1840 Tulare St., near Postoffice.

Packing House Cor. H and Ventura Streets.

NOBLE BROS.,

Raisins and Dried Fruits

Packing House on Railroad Reservation, Cor. Merced and H Streets.

OFFICE, 1832 TULARE STREET.

TRAYS AND SWEAT BOXES FOR SALE

H. D. COLSON, Prest. Fresno National Bank.
A. F. TENNEY, Prest. A. F. Tenney & Co., San Francisco.
JAMES EVA, Prest. Alaska Improvement Co.
JAMES MADISON, Secretary Alaska Improvement Co. and A. F. Tenney Co.

FRESNO FRUIT PACKING CO.,

(A Copartnership)

Wholesale Commission Packers and Shippers

OF RAISINS AND DRIED FRUITS.

Liberal Advances Made on Growing Crops and in the Sweat Box.

Office at Packing House, G and Ventura.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

JOHN H. LESLIE & CO

CHICAGO, ILL.

Raisins and Dried Fruits.

D. C. McLAUGHLIN, Agent, 1009 I St.

DEXTER LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE

TELEPHONE 288

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month

TRANSIENTS WELL CARED FOR
FINE RIGS AT REASONABLE RATES

Corner I and Inyo Streets, - - - Fresno, California.

West Side Market Stores

Corner F and Tuolumne Streets.

Knock Spots off of Prices on Stove Wood

We sell a solid cord of good hard wood, delivered to any part of the city, for $4.50, and every other article in like proportion.

GREEN & EYBEL, Props.

SMITH BROS., CASH GROCERS.

Successor to J. S. Marble, corner Merced and O streets.

New and Complete Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

LOWEST CASH PRICES

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Assemblyman 63d District.
M. V. ASHBROOK.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Judge of the Superior Court.
J. R. WEBB
(Present Incumbent).

STANTON L. CARTER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Judge of the Superior Court

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Sheriff,
JAY SCOTT,
Present Incumbent.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For District Attorney.
ALVA E. SNOW.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Clerk,
TRUMAN G. HART.
Election, Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Treasurer.
J. E. WHITSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Assessor.
J. P. VINCENT.
Election Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Recorder.
W. W. MACHEN
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Tax Collector,
N. W. MOODEY.
Election, Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Auditor.
H. E. BARNUM
Of Reedley

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Superintendent of Schools.
THOS. J. KIRK
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Surveyor.
GEORGE L. HOXIE
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6. (Present Incumbent)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Coroner of Fresno County.
J. D. GALLOWAY.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township,
GEORGE MATHESON.
Election Tuesday, Nov 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township.
WILLIAM SHAW

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace, Third Judicial Township.
H. Z. AUSTIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Supervisor, First District.
C. W. GARRETT
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace, Third Judicial Township
S. C. ST. JOHN.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Supervisor, Fourth District.
R. B. BUTLER.
Election Tuesday, Nov 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For County Treasurer.
T. P. NELSON,
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Coroner of Fresno County.
L. O. STEPHENS.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Judge of the Superior Court,
M. K. HARRIS.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For State Senator.
G. W. MORDECAI.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Judge of Superior Court.
GEO. B. GRAHAM.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Sheriff of Fresno County.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township.
SAM RALSTON.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Supervisor, First District.
H. ROFF.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For County Recorder.
J. B. RADER.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For County Auditor.
R. H. AUSTIN,
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6. (Present Incumbent)

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace of the Third Judicial Township.
FRANK LANINO.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For District Attorney.
GEORGE L. WARLOW.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township.
J. N. ALBIN.
Election Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace, Third Judicial Township.
UNCLE BURKS.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEE
For Supervisor, First District.
JOSEPH SPINNEY.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEE
For Coroner.
DR. G. L. LONG.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6

REGULAR PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEE
For Judge of the Superior Court.
E. W. RISLEY,
Present City Attorney of Fresno.

PROCLAMATION!

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, August 1, 1894.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California, at its fifteenth session, beginning on the second day of January, A. D. 1893, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following designed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California, to-wit:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

Section 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under or by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such one month days prior to any election of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims to vote thirty days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no mistake of fact, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements; nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

Section 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line be drawn so as to take more than two miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

Section 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grape vines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grape vines to taxation.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State, shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission, and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the 8 ate of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 7. City and County governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of corporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and county Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Board may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessed roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 16.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

Section 1. All property in the State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may be taxed by the United States, this State, or by any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a reduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of the State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogy of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy thereof, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of textbooks for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may purchase such textbooks, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing, and distributing the same. The textbooks so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and no State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendent and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 29.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

Section 23. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no article shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

NOW THEREFORE, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, A. D., 1893, viz:

"Section 1. When the Legislature shall propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution of this state, which amendment or amendments shall have been passed in the manner and form required by section one of article eighteen of the Constitution, and no other mode is provided by law for the submission of such amendment or amendments to the people for their approval, it shall be the duty of the Governor to advertise such proposed amendment or amendments in at least four newspapers of general circulation in this state, for three months next preceding the next general election. One of said newspapers must be published at the city of Sacramento, and two at the city of San Francisco; and in heading his proclamation for an election at which any amendment or amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, he shall include such amendment or amendments therein, and he shall delineate them by numbers, in the order in which they have been proposed."

The said amendments are submitted to be separately voted upon by ballot by the qualified electors of the state, on

Tuesday, November 6th, A.D., 1894

Each ballot used at such election must contain, printed thereon, the words:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. Eight.	Yes. No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Fourteen.	Yes. No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Twelve.	Yes. No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seventeen.	Yes. No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Seven.	Yes. No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Sixteen.	Yes. No.
Assembly Constitutional Amendment Number Thirty-one.	Yes. No.
Senate Constitutional Amendment Number Twenty.	Yes. No.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Sacramento, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] H. H. MARKHAM, Governor.
Attest: E. G. WAITE, Secretary of State.

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Christina Metz, plaintiff, vs. Gottlieb Metz, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said county.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Gottlieb Metz, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APpear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint, filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to secure a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and this plaintiff, and that the care and custody of the minor child, Mary Metz, the issue of the said marriage between you and plaintiff, be awarded to the plaintiff, and for general relief in the premises and for costs of suit.

For further particulars you are hereby referred to the complaint on file herein a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[Seal of the Superior Court.] W. A. SHERRERD, Clerk.
By ED. E. BERR, Deputy Clerk.
GEO. W. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy13

Commissioner's Sale.

No. 6565.

In the Superior Court, County of Fresno, State of California.

Notice of sale under order of sale and decree of foreclosure of mortgage.

M. G. DeMello, plaintiff, vs. M. S. Grace, defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, of State of California, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein M. G. DeMello, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against M. S. Grace, the defendant, for the sum of $406.57, in gold coin of the United States, besides interest and accruing costs, which said decree was on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1894, recorded in decree book, vol. 6 of said court, at page —, I, a commissioner appointed by the said superior court of Fresno county in the above entitled action to execute said judgment and decree, am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot Number twenty-eight (28) in block "C" of land in the town of Fresno, according to the map of said town of Fresno on file and of record in the office of the Recorder of Fresno county, State of California.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 21 day of September, A. D. 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of that day, in front of the court house door of the county of Fresno, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Fresno, Cal., August 9, 1894.

D. J. COVERSTONE, Commissioner.
H. H. Welsh, Attorney for plaintiff. aug11

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

No. 6554.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of A. L. Rerat, an insolvent debtor.

A. L. RERAT, HAVING FILED IN THIS court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said A. L. Rerat is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that Jay Scott, Sheriff, be, and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the state of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said A. L. Rerat, insolvent debtor, wherever and wherever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and all of his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons having the same, or any part thereof, belonging to the Sheriff of the county of Fresno, in his or their possession, are hereby directed to deliver said property to said receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said receiver, and that said receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof till the further order of this court. And all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to said insolvent, to him, or to any person, firm or corporation or association for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. J. R. Webb, Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, in open court at the court room of said court, in the county of Fresno, on the 22nd day of September, 1894, at 9.30 o'clock a.m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Fresno Morning Republican, a daily newspaper of general circulation published in the city and county of Fresno, as often as the said paper is published before the day set for the meeting of

THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN

Additional Local on Pages 1 and 4

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TRAINS LEAVE FRESNO DAILY:

1.00 A.M.—LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—For Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside.
3.00 A.M.—EXPRESS—For Collis, Mendota, Newman, San Francisco, Sacramento and North.
5.00 A.M.—MIXED TRAIN—Wednesday only, for Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and Poso.
7.15 A.M.—MIXED TRAIN—Daily except Sunday and Wednesday, for Porterville and way stations.
8.15 A. M.—MIXED TRAIN—Daily, for Lathrop and all way stations.
8.45 A. M.—MIXED TRAIN—For Fowler, Selma, Kingsburg, Goshen Junction, connecting at Goshen Junction with mixed train for Hanford, Armona, Tulare, Bakersfield and all way stations.
9.10 A. M.—SUNSET EXPRESS (via Martinez)—For Merced, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Ogden and East.
9.31 A. M.—MIXED TRAIN—For Pollasky and all way stations. Arrives at Fresno returning at 12.40 p.m.
12.45 P.M.—FRESNO PASSENGER (via Livermore)—For Merced, Lathrop, Stockton, San Jose and San Francisco.
5.30 P.M. DAILY—For Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and way stations.
5.50 P.M.—SUNSET ROUTE ATLANTIC EXPRESS—For Los Angeles, New Orleans and East.

RICH GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

FRESNO, August 29.—Observation taken at 6 o'clock in the afternoon:

Barometer	29.75
Temperature	96
Dew point	51
Humidity, per cent	28
Wind, W miles per hour	2
Maximum temperature for past 24 hours	96
Minimum temperature for past 24 hours	73
Rainfall past 24 hours, inches	T
Total rainfall for season, inches	T

LOCAL BREVITIES.

"Fresno No. 1" (new brand.)

Cooler weather.

Tray paper, lowest prices. Dorsey & Parker.

Nos. 6 and 7, "Glimpses of America," are now ready.

The Kingsburg school has arranged to open October 1st.

The site for the high school building has again been decided upon.

The first rain of the season fell last night—only a few drops.

Cash for all kinds of dried fruit at Hammonds, 1834 J street.

The Central Republican Club will meet next Monday, September 3d.

What is "Fresno No. 1?" The only "FANCY PATENT FLOUR" in the market.

There is no time like the present. Subscribe at once for "Glimpses of America."

For a good 25 cent meal go to Ward's cafe and restaurant, J street, Grand Central block.

A number of laborers will go out this morning to work on the Carmelita vineyard, picking hops.

Morris M. Estee, Republican nominee for Governor of California, will speak in Fresno, September 22d.

No suit has been filed in the superior court for four days. This is an unusually long time between entries.

Walter Low was yesterday taken by Deputy Sheriff Manley to serve his three years' sentence at Folsom.

You have not seen the wondrous beauty of "Glimpses of America" or you would have suscribed for them.

J. B. Fumey was before Judge Austin yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace. He gave bonds for his appearance.

Good progress is reported from the canvassers engaged in securing the signatures of growers to the raisin combine.

A considerable number of Fresno people attended the dance at Austin hall last night. A splendid time was reported.

The railroad boys are happy. The pay car came in yesterday and disbursed July salaries. This is the second trip the car has made this month.

Fred Robertson pleaded guilty in Recorder Clark's court yesterday to stealing $5 in gold from Frank Johnson. He was sentenced to jail for ninety days.

Simon O'Conner yesterday pleaded guilty in Judge Austin's court to a charge of trespassing on the corner of the court house park reserved for women and children. He will be sentenced today.

A two-horse dray loaded with 156 sacks of ground barley attracted considerable attention as it passed down Mariposa street yesterday afternoon. The top of the load was about fifteen feet from the ground.

The people who were in the neighborhood of the corner of J and Mariposa were startled by the report of a pistol at about the noon hour. Upon investigation it was found that a pistol had dropped from a man's pocket in the De Long building.

Maurice Densmore and William Gale came down the flume to Clovis Tuesday and arrived at the latter place at 10 o'clock at night, pretty well soaked. They say they were on a through boat and could not get a lay over ticket. They slept in a vineyard that night, and are sick of their experience.

Recorder Clark yesterday sent to jail Carrie Lewis, a 14-year-old colored girl, on a conviction of vagrancy. She has given her people much trouble, and in spite of warnings from the officers, she refused to stay at home. The only remedy was to send her to jail in hope that she will be cured of her waywardness.

Policemen Anderson, George and Zenor last night were called to the west side, near Richon's saloon, to arrest three men who were raising a racket. When the men saw the officers they took to their heels, and one escaped, but the two others were arrested after a chase all the way out to Spinney's brickyard.

The preliminary examination of George Allison, charged with burglarizing D. Decker's house on September 13th, was commenced in Judge Austin's court yesterday, and will be resumed today. The continuance was granted to allow the defendant to secure the attendance of witnesses which he considered necessary to his defense.

TRAMPS MUST MOVE.

Those Who Want Work Can Find a Job.

The peace officers have been making a study of the unemployed in town, and have come to the conclusion that there are many here who are not looking for work, but are living on the generosity of citizens who are inclined to help the deserving who want employment. The officers have been lenient thus far, but they intend to change their policy at the end of this week, and perhaps sooner.

By that time all who want work can find it. Or, if they cannot find it by that time, they cannot find it at all, and may as well get out of town. Tramps are entirely too plentiful about town, and they will have to move on.

Picture Frames.

All kinds of frames made to order at C. H. Riege's. *

Miss E. M. Smallman, a kindergarten graduate from San Francisco, will reopen the kindergarten, I and Tuolumne streets, September 10th, when she will be pleased to meet the parents and friends interested. *

Beer is fast becoming the drink of this country, and there is such a great demand for it, it is a great temptation for brewers to brew a cheap article, which is neither nourishing or healthful. The American Brewing Co. of St. Louis makes a celebrated, the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed from the best barley and Bohemian hops. Try it once and you will use no other. R. Ruben & Son, wholesale dealers. *

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

DIFFERENT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY LOCAL MERCHANTS.

The Consensus of Opinion Is That Trade Will be Good Till Christmas and Uncertain After.

There are indications that, while a return of the good old times must be a matter of months or years, the bottom of hard times has been reached, and that so far as Fresno is concerned an immediate improvement may be looked for. All authorities seem to agree on one point, that before any substantial benefit can be derived the farmer must have better wheat crops, better prices and cheaper transportation rates.

Louis Gundelfinger, manager of Louis Einstein & Co., was very conservative in his opinion, when interviewed by a REPUBLICAN reporter. He said: "The effect of a large number of men being put to work in the vineyards will naturally be felt immediately, and a steady run of business in cheap clothing, shoes and provisions may be looked for even by the end of the week. Money is being distributed and we shall all get our share. But as to the effect on the home population I have no great expectations. Money will circulate, say from the middle of September till January. In our own business the tendency of the vineyard laborers runs almost entirely to cheap goods. If you ask me how things will be after Christmas I am obliged to say that everything depends on the farmers, and they are in a bad way. I do not believe that more than a very small percentage of farmers will get enough returns from their crops to pay their indebtedness, on account of bad crops and low prices. This is the second or third bad year for them and without being pessimistic I am bound to say that the improvement must come very slowly, the permanent improvement I mean. If this raisin combine holds out, it will be a great help to all kinds of business."

H. Radin, of Radin & Camp, said: "I am looking confidently for better times. Our returns for this month are ahead of those for the corresponding month of last year. Our present business is good, and there is always an increase in September, October and November. Prices have fallen at the wholesale houses, and we get the same margin on our goods. Money is not so plentiful as it was a year or two ago, but its purchasing power is greater.

A. Dinkelspiel, manager of Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s establishment, thinks that times will brighten immediately. Said he: "There will be quite a considerable amount of money placed in circulation within the next three months here in Fresno. I believe the raisin pack in this district alone is as high as 2000 carloads, which at $500 a load represents $1,000,000. I think it safe to say that $250,000 will be put in circulation before the new year opens. Allowance must be made for Chinese labor, for all the money paid to Chinese is spent among Chinese merchants and most of it goes out of the country. It is a pity that the Japanese do not make as good pickers as the Chinese. The Japs spend their money, like white men, at American stores. If more work could be given them and less to Chinese it would be a good thing for the county. As to the future, everything depends on the farmers. Wheat is low, and the crops of this year were mostly a failure. Besides that the Argentine republic, which is a fine wheat country, is a formidable competitor of the American farmer, especially as labor can be obtained there for 20 cents a day. It is a hard time for the Fresno county farmers. They have put all they had into the ground, and they wont get enough out of the ground to pay for putting in their crop. Still times are bound to improve for the next three months, and it will be time enough, after that, to think about the future."

W. McCallum said: "The prospects are much better, in my opinion, than last season. There will be more money realized from fruit of various kinds, and a better profit to the grower. The great drawback is the low prices now prevailing for wheat. One thing is certain: There will be better times for three months to come. Our streets should be well lighted at night, as the present state of things is ruination to business, and the country people will not come in at night at all. It is simply criminal to allow things to remain as they are now in this lighting matter."

S. A. Alexander, of Alexander & Goodman, said: "My impression is that the fall trade will be quiet this year. The reason is that people who last year paid a portion of their bills will not be able to pay any this year. Those who had a little money then have none now. There is no money in circulation. When the raisin picking has fairly begun, of course, that will lead to an improvement of trade, particularly in cheap clothing, shoes, and such necessaries as the vineyard laborers require. These will, of course, be purchased in Fresno and the county towns, but I do not think that four months from now trade will be any better than at present. Take the mountain trade for instance. The men are paid off with sixty-day time checks. The banks will not touch them; they will not even lend money on them. The warrant shavers distrust them; not that the firms are not good for the money, but they do not always pay the checks when they fall due. The store keepers cannot afford to take risks as things are now, and the men are in a bad way. To give you an illustration, last year a number of men were at work on a thrashing machine. They were furnished with shoes, clothing, shirts, etc., on the credit of the job, and were paid off with $800. The same men on the same job this year would not get $50. I am speaking of times as they are now. They may improve; they must improve, but I fear the improvement will be very slow."

A Monster Spider.

E. Kanitze, secretary of the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company, brought back on his last trip to Coalingo a spider's nest, eight inches in length, two inches in outside diameter and two-thirds of an inch inside. The nest is formed of clay, hermetically sealed at one end, and provided at the upper end with an exquisitely constructed valve opening outwards. It was sunk vertically in the ground, and had to be dug out with great care. The spider was nearly as big as a man's thumb.

Accident to a Former Fresnoan.

A letter was received yesterday from D. T. Roscoe, who is well known in Fresno, and who is now holding the position of apothecary on the United States survey steamship McArthur. In the latter he sends a two-column clipping of an accident that happened at Ocosta, Wash., in which five men from the ship were drowned. Roscoe went to their assistance down the beach in a wagon, but the horses became unmanageable and ran away, and threw him out. His leg was broken in several places and several ribs were broken.

Prohibitionist Delegates Elected.

The Oleander Prohibitionists held a well attended primary Tuesday and elected the following delegates to the county convention which meets in De Witt hall September 11th: Charles Clark, T. E. Elliott, R. L. Granna, Ronald Harris, A. Buckland, M. B. Harris; alternates—George Wilson, Mrs. A. C. Buckland, Lucius Harris, A. J. Rudy, R. B. Dorman, R. C. Rehorn.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Terry Lot Chosen for the High School Site.

The board of education met last night, President George E. Church presiding. All the members were present except Trustee Eden.

The question of a site for the high school came up for settlement, and as all the offers of lots had been rejected at a former meeting, Hadsell moved to accept the offer of W. N. Rohrer, being the Terry lot, on condition that Rohrer bid at least $750 for the Hadsell property, which belongs to the school district. The motion was seconded by Cummings and carried. Gallagher abstained from voting.

Hadsell moved to reject Sulinger's bid of $2260 for moving the white school building. Cummings seconded the motion, which prevailed. Gallagher did not vote.

Hadsell, Gallagher and Cummings were appointed a committee to examine the white building and report to the board as to its present condition and whether it is safe and suitable for further occupancy.

A bid of $3828 for heating and ventilating the new high school was received from W. Morgan & Co. of San Francisco. W. W. Montague & Co., also of San Francisco, bid $4640, or $200 additional if a special boiler should be used.

Frank Freeman, representing Donahoo, Emmons & Co., who had previously bid for the contract, and W. Wethered, representing Wright & Olsen, were present at the meeting.

The board adjourned to meet at 9 a.m. today, when the bids for heating and ventilation will be considered.

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

An Effort to Increase It Will Likely be Defeated.

The effort of the state board of equalization to raise the county assessment above the figure quoted by Assessor Hutchinson will probably be defeated, if the signs fail not.

Last Friday Assessor Hutchinson, Supervisor Butler, T. C. White, A. Dinkelspeil and Louis Einstein went to Sacramento and appeared before the board in response to a citation.

Mr. Hutchinson had reduced the county assessment of $28,600,000 by about $3,500,000, a very moderate estimate indeed, in view of the general depreciation of property values, which would have justified a reduction of $10,000,000 if all the circumstances had been taken into account. The committee made a strong showing of the facts and pointed out that the present condition of the county certainly justified Mr. Hutchinson in the reduction he had made, and they left with the assurance that the board would take the matter under advisement with a full appreciation of the merits of the case.

PERSONAL.

H. Lindsay came over last night from Madera.

Herman Levy has returned from San Francisco.

H. A. Neamo of Hanford was in Fresno yesterday.

Herman Eggers returned last night from San Francisco.

E. W. Hassman registers in this city from San Francisco

William Wilkinson was over from Wheatville yesterday.

L. Schranz of San Francisco is registered at the Hughes.

Mrs. E. Adams returned yesterday to her home in Yolo county.

J. F. Bachelder came down last night from the city on the bay.

W. A. Drisall of Los Angeles is a guest at the Hughes hotel.

Will Weaver and wife came down from Pine Ridge yesterday.

Professor E. W. Lindsay and wife returned yesterday from Nova Scotia.

Charles F. Ellis of Sanger spent last evening among his friends in Fresno.

Mrs. Donley of Dinuba is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. F. Dunn of this city.

G. W. Smith and George L. Warlow returned yesterday from Pine Ridge.

Jake Bloomingdale has returned from the coast, after an absence of ten days.

John Marshall is among the San Francisco people who are in the city on business.

Supervisor Letcher returned yesterday from a prolonged trip over the West Side roads.

G. R. Taylor and wife returned yesterday after several weeks' outing at Pine Ridge.

Mrs. A. H. Cummings and daughter of Sanger were yesterday visiting in this city.

I. N. Pattison, a prominent business man of Sanger, is among the guests at the Hughes.

Mrs. H. Stutzman returned from San Francisco this morning after an absence of one month.

James McCardle Jr. is at home in this city, after spending the summer among the mountains.

W. A. Linforth and wife, accompanied by Miss Cecilia Williams, left for Pine Ridge yesterday.

W. R. Breyfogle, a well known business man of Madera, came over to Fresno last night on business.

W. W. Eden and family returned yesterday evening from Pine Ridge, where they have been spending the past few weeks.

W. K. Washburn and family returned yesterday from Pine Ridge, where they have been rusticating for the past two weeks.

The camping party consisting of William Newman, A. D. Chance and W. A. Chance, have returned from their outing in the vicinity of Pine Ridge.

A Correction.

Through an oversight on the part of the secretary the name of the Producers' Raisin Packing Co. of Fresno was omitted from among the list of names of packers belonging to "The State of California Raisin Growers' and Packers' Company," and we wish to state that the Producers' Raisin Packing Company of Fresno has been, and is a member of the association, and have worked both late and early for the good of the cause, and have deposited their certified guarantee check in our hands.

[Signed] W. H. HODGKIN, Prest.
J. M. COLLIER, Sec.
Fresno, Cal., August 29, 1894. *

New

School books at South & Fenton's. *

Steel wind mills, newest and best. Donahoo, Emmons & Co., agents. *

Hall's Hair Renewer keeps the hair soft and lustrous and easy to arrange. *

Call and see how they draw Wieland's extra pale opposite the postoffice. *

Fruit cans, our own make, extra heavy tin; no poisonous acids used; Barrett, Hicks & Co. *

A LAME DEFENSE.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO BOLSTER UP THEIR PARTY.

Questions Which Sixty-five Million People Will Help to Answer.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I see that Mr. Bachman is out in print and is defending Cleveland on the bill which Cleveland would not sign, the bill that every Democrat from Cleveland down curses to the echo. It gives voters a good chance to understand Mr. Bachman's ideas on affairs which are of great interest to the public, and especially on the free trade theory. Some Democrats curse this bill because it is too much free trade; others because not enough. I will take up Mr. Bachman's article and we shall see what kind of claim he has for asking the people to support him for legislative honors, to help make a United States senator, and to assist in going on with this free trade policy that has brought us and our country so near to ruin.

He says: "The report of Bradstreet's and Dunn's has been sadly disappointing to Republicans who had run up cautionary signals, warning people to get ready for a season of general depression," etc. Republican newspapers everywhere and men in business have said that an absolute free trade measure would be better to figure from than uncertainty; and business would revive if only the Democrats would settle their policy and do something. Now, since they have done something, and nearly all Democrats being sorry for what they have done, business settles down on a basis. People of the United States have not been in the habit of doing nothing long at a time, and they will do business, even on a poor basis.

Mr. Bachman must remember that 65,000,000 of people consume an enormous amount of food and use vast quantities of clothing in this country, and that manufactures being at a standstill so long, stock has run low, and people must eat and must wear clothes. Absolute necessity compels some work to be done; but the laborer who works in the factory under Cleveland's new order of things at a reduction of 33⅓ per cent from his former wages will not thank the Democratic party and its defenders for this reduction.

Mr. Bachman then says: "Under the Democratic rule of Cleveland's first term there was an exhibition of true Democratic economy and thrift," etc. Why this thrift at that time? Simply because the Republicans had the senate, and the business men of this country knew they would not be hurt. But when the Democrats got the three departments of government under their control confidence in all avenues of business was destroyed. The contents of the treasury melted away, and they issued bonds to run the government. Anybody could run a government by borrowing money, and letting the revenues go, so long as the government credit is good. And the credit is good, for any man can see that Republicans must return to power and again establish confidence and pay off these debts, which our good Democratic friends have piled on us. This old Democratic party has a habit as often as it can to do just what it is doing now. Under its free trade system before the war it ruined our manufactures and run our treasury down to bankruptcy, so that no other nation had confidence in our financial institutions. Now again, after thirty years of unusual prosperity they again come in power and again the blight strikes the land; and now Mr. Bachman lays it to Republicans; gives us the baby act and says Republicans and a few Democrats caused all this delay and hard times. Many thanks for the delay, hard as it has been for the country, for had it not been for the few sensible Democratic senators who stood as they did free trade would have rolled over this country and business would have been much worse off today than it is.

Who are thanking the Democrats for the work they have done up to date? Is it the wool grower who has his flocks mortgaged and cannot sell his sheep, except under sheriff's sale? He could get as high as $2.25 and $2.50 per head two years ago. Is it the laborer who works in the factories at a reduction of 33⅓ per cent in wages and one-third or one-half time? Is it the miner who, while the Sherman law was in effect, was getting good wages for himself and family, is now turned out to starve? Is it the farmer who once could sell everything he raised, but can sell nothing now? Is it the farm laborer who, while manufacturers were running on full time and consuming farm products, were in the agriculture districts in good employ and on good pay? And this same man is now wandering from pillar to post wondering where his next meal is to come from. Is it these laborers' families who are depending on charitable institutions, or being supported on the county poor farms? Are any of the 2,000,000 laborers who were thrown out of employment during the Democratic party's first twelve months of administration thanking the Democrats? Are any of these people offering up thanks to the party Bachman is rushing to the defense of?

It is the manufacturers in England and Scotland who are shouting for joy at this turn of affairs. The very day this mongrel bill passed with a Wilson head and a Gorman tail, the greatest rejoicing went up all over England and Scotland. Laborers over there were happy. They began to oil up their old rusty machinery that our protection policy kept quiet so long, and, of course, there was great rejoicing. But none in our own country rejoiced, because the laborer sees a reduction of at least one-third in his old wages.

Mr. Bachman is terribly down on millionaires and robber barons, who, he claims, were made by our manufactures being protected in America; but he wants to make them in England, Scotland and France, by their manufacturing our goods in those countries, and leave our factories here to rot, our shop men to go to ruin, and our laborers to go into Coxey armies and wander in hungry hords over the face of our country. I would be really ashamed to ask a man to vote for me to carry out such a policy. MCKINLEY PROTECTIONIST.

Fresno, August 29, 1894.

The Fresno Cash Store

SELLS

SUGAR,
FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,

and other Staple Groceries at hard time prices. H. C. RUTLEDGE, Prop.,
* 1131 J street.

Miners' supplies—powder, fuse, caps, gold pans, picks, etc.—at Donahoo, Emmons & Co's. *

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

GUN AND DOGS.

They Were More Than Joseph Spinney Could Stand.

Joseph Spinney yesterday had a close call from a gun in the hands of J. B. Fumey who, with his wife, lives at E and Sacramento streets. They are both old, and on former occasions they have shown a tendency to keep people from trespassing on their possessions.

Mr. Spinney went to their house yesterday to serve notice on them that he had bought their lots at a tax sale, and that he would soon apply for a deed. He was met by a gun in the hands of Mr. Fumey, while Mrs. Fumey called the dogs, and two shaggy, ravenous brutes, looking more like Sahara hyenas than dogs, came rushing out and undertook to set their fangs in Spinney's legs. But he went up the street like a meteor, leaving only a trail of dust behind.

Three years ago Mrs. Fumey was tried for driving workmen away with a revolver who had come to repair the canal in front of her lots.

MORE PLANS TO CUT PRICES

Two and Two and a Half Cents in the Sweat Box.

The board of directors of the State Raisin Growers' and Packers' Association have learned that certain commission men and sellers of raisins who have declined to join the company, are in the field offering 2 and 2½ cents a pound for raisins in the sweat box, to be delivered by October 15th. The board had a meeting yesterday, and passed a resolution to the effect that the minimum price of raisins in the sweat box should be 3 cents a pound, and delivery to be made at any time up to December 1st. This offer of 2 and 2½ cents is the most dangerous element that the company has to contend against, from the fact that that if those packers get control of raisins at those prices, they will be in a position to sell them at a cut price.

Mistaken for Desperadoes.

From the Madera Mercury.

F. T. Berry, under sheriff of Fresno, John W. Gearhart, official hen track artist of the Fresno courts, B. F. Merritt, ex-jailer of Fresno, and W. S. Jordan of San Jose, arrived in town today from a ten days' trip to the Yosemite valley. They wore brown overalls and leggins of the same color and looked so wild and woolly that some of the people mistook them for desperate characters. That was not the case, however, for four pleasanter fellows it would be hard to find anywhere. They reported having an excellent time, the only regret being that they could not remain longer in the valley. They left for Fresno this afternoon.

Republican Appointments.

Republican dates have already been fixed for the first of a series of meetings which will continue till the election. Dates so far set are:

Kingsburg, September 1; speakers—W. F. Rowell, M. V. Ashbrook, Alva E. Snow and Frank H. Short.

Fowler, September 4; speakers—M. V. Ashbrook, A. E. Snow, Dr. A. J. Pedlar, J. D. Galloway.

Oleander, September 5; speakers—A. E. Snow, Ed Williams, Dr. Chester Rowell.

Central Colony, September 6; speakers—Dr. A. J. Pedlar, Ed Williams, G. W. Jones.

They Work Long Hours.

At the upper mills on the Madera flume the workmen certainly don't have much time for mental improvement and the study of astronomy and other popular sciences. They go to work at 4 o'clock in the morning and work till 8 at night, making sixteen hours. They eat five meals a day, and the keeper of the boarding houses must be running at a loss. The wages received for this hard work and the unusually long hours are $35 and $40 a month, yet there are men waiting all the time for a vacancy, and whenever one man quits three or four are ready to take his place.

DEMOCRATIC DISCUSSION.

Mr. Norton Will Discuss the Issues Monday.

Mr. Norton of the Hanford Review will discuss the political issues of the day at the courthouse park Monday evening.

He is thoroughly posted on matters of political economy and will give particular attention to matters of trade and finance as affecting the condition of the country. Republicans and Populists especially invited to attend. *

Notice!

All subscribers to the State of California Raisin Growers and Packers Association are hereby requested to call at once at the office of the Secretary, under the Fresno National Bank, and get their certificate of stock, which is now ready to be issued. J. M. COLLIER, Sec.*

It affords us great pleasure to offer the public a remedy that is so sure in its effects on the mucous membrane of the nasal organs as that promised in the

Sunset Catarrh Cure.

There is no Catarrh so bad or offensive but can be relieved at once, and a cure effected in a short time by using the SUNSET CATARRH CURE. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents.

The SUNSET CATARRH CURE is worth its weight in gold. You will say this when you have used it. It is a surprise to everyone.

Headache relieved at once by one application of the SUNSET CATARRH CURE. Catarrh always goes from bad to worse, and hundreds have become discouraged. It is to this class we appeal the strongest, as the soothing and healing qualities of the SUNSET CATARRH CURE, after one application, will make them take courage and hope again. The SUNSET CATARRH CURE will certainly cure all who will use it. Please try it once. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c per box. *

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of Fritz Paatsch, an Insolvent debtor.

FRITZ PAATSCH HAVING FILED IN THIS court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said Fritz Paatsch is hereby declared to be insolvent. It is hereby ordered that Jay Scott be, and he is hereby appointed receiver of the property of said insolvent, and that upon his giving a bond to the people of the State of California, conditioned as required by law, and in such sum as the court may order, and qualifying, he take charge and possession of all of the estate, real and personal, of said Fritz Paatsch, insolvent debtor, whatsoever and wheresoever situate, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep and care for and dispose of the same until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons having the same or any part thereof (including the sheriff of the County of Fresno) in his or their possession, are hereby directed to deliver said property to said receiver, and all persons owing money to said insolvent are hereby directed to pay the same to said receiver, and that said receiver keep the said property, or the proceeds thereof, till the further order of this court, and all persons are hereby forbidden to pay any debts to said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvent, to him, or to any person, firm, corporation or association, for his use, and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Hon. J. R. Webb, Judge of the Superior Court of the said County of Fresno, in open court at the court room of said court, in the County of Fresno, on the 5th day of September, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., of that day, to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that this order be published in the Fresno Morning Republican, a daily newspaper of general circulation, published in the said County of Fresno, as often as the said paper is published, before the day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed. J. R. WEBB,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Dated August 6th, A. D. 1894. au8td

A Racking Cough

Cured by **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

BANKRUPT SHOE SALE

Having purchased from the Sheriff the stock of

Boots —AND— Shoes

Formerly Belonging to

The People's Shoe Store

At a very low price, we will sell at

Their Store, on I Street,

The Entire Stock of

LADIES', MEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

—AT—

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

—FOR—

THE NEXT 30 DAYS

Come Early and Secure Bargains.

ALEXANDER & GOODMAN

SALE COMMENCES

Monday, August 20, 1894,

AT 9 A. M.

TOLL HOUSE AND PINE RIDGE STAGE LINE

Leaves Fresno Mondays and Thursdays from Fahey's hotel at 6.30 a. m., going to Toll House and all important places of resort on

PINE RIDGE,

Including Kenyon's, Ockenden's, Musick's mills and headquarters on the ridge at Flume company's mill. Stage stops on up trip at Academy for dinner. Stage returns leaving Flume mill Wednesdays and Saturdays, making the entire down trip in one day.

Stage will call for passengers inside of city limits.

Special attention given to the welfare and comfort of passengers. All business intrusted to my care promptly attended to at moderate charges.

A. W. PETREA, Prop'r.

Office at Fahey's Hotel.

REMOVAL!

N. L. ALLEN

Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, Removed to

1041 J Street

Next Western Union Tel. Co.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE OF FRESNO

W. McCallum & Co.

$50,000 Stock to be Slaughtered on Account of

THE WILSON BILL.

This week we continue our great sale, with still stronger inducements, having added several lines to those advertised, and respectfully invite all close cash buyers to call and examine our stock and take advantage of the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.

WE MUST HAVE SHELF ROOM

—AT—

Ruinous Prices

OUR STOCK MUST GO

—WE PLACE THE—

Following Purchasing Power on a Silver Dollar

28½ Yards Best American Shirting Prints for	$1 00
20 Yards Amoskeag Staple Ginghams for	1 00
20 Yards Indigo Blue Calico for	1 00
20 Yards Crash Toweling for	1 00
20 Yards yard wide Bleached Muslin for	1 00
14 Yards Hope Lonsdale Muslin for	1 00
12 Yards No. 1 Lonsdale Muslin for	1 00
12 Yards Fruit o' the Loom for	1 00
14 Yards Seersucker for Cut down from 12½c.	1 00

WASH DRESS FABRICS!

Giving Away Prices!

12 Yards Wool Finished Henriettas for Reduced from 15c a yard.	$1 00
10 Yards Best American Sateen for Cut down from 20c a yard.	1 00
8 Yards English Sateen for Reduced from 25c a yard.	1 00
20 Pieces French Sateen slaughtered to	20

We wish to inform the purchasing public that no such sacrifice has ever been made in the Dry Goods line as we make this week, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see the astounding bargains we offer.

W. McCALLUM & CO

Mariposa and J Streets

Telephone 89, 1141 I St.

Stephens & Bean

LEADING UNDERTAKERS

White Hearse. Black Hearse.
Graduated Embalmers.

Everything requisite for funerals
☞ Coroner's office.

FINE . . JOB . . PRINTING

—AT—

Reasonable Rates.

WORK DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Republican Job Printing Department

947 J STREET, FRESNO

Notice to Undertakers.

In the Board of Supervisors, Fresno, August 7, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Fresno county will receive sealed proposals up to and including Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, for burying the county dead for the term of one year from and after the date of the letting of the contract. Each proposal to state the price per body, which price is to cover the purchasing of coffins and all acts necessary for the proper disposition of said dead.

The proposals to be accompanied by a deposit or certified check in the sum of $50 as security that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and bond for the faithful performance thereof.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

[SEAL] Attest: W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.
au8 By J. B. JOHNSON, Deputy Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 5315.

Superior Court, County of Fresno

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

San Joaquin Lumber Company (a corporation) plaintiff, vs. F. Raymond, defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, of State of California, on the 8th day of August A. D. 1894, in the above entitled action, wherein San Joaquin Lumber Company, (a corporation) the above-named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against F. Raymond, defendant, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1894, for the sum of $171 87-100 dollars, in lawful money of the United States, besides interest and accruing costs, which said decree was, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1894, recorded in Judgment book volume E, of said court, at page —, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number thirty (30) in block number twenty-six (26), the town of Fowler, as laid out and described upon the map of said town on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of said Fresno county, California.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. of that day, in front of the courthouse door of the county of Fresno, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for lawful money of the United States.

Dated, Fresno, Cal., August 11th, 1894.

JAY SCOTT, Sheriff.
By F. T. BERRY, Under Sheriff.
Horace Hawes, attorney for plaintiff. au12

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ACADEMY

Under the Direction of the

Sisters of the Holy Cross,

Will Reopen its Select

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

On September 3rd, 1894.

For information or terms apply to 1330 M street

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dentists

DR. F. B. CORY, D. D. S., DENTIST. Dentistry in all its branches practiced. Special attention paid to gold fillings, crown and bridge work. Office, parlors 1 and 2, new Winchell building, opposite Grand Central.

Attorneys

HORACE HAWES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Fresno Loan and Savings Bank Building Fresno, Cal.

E. W. RISLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
Office—Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Temple Bar building, Fresno. Will practice in all State and Federal courts.

J. P. MEUX
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Fresno Loan and Savings Bank building rooms 14 and 15, Fresno, Cal. Will practice in U. S. and State courts at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

FRANK H. SHORT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office—Corner Tulare and J streets, Fresno National Bank building.

L. L. CORY
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Fresno National Bank building, corner Tulare and J streets, Fresno, Cal.

STANTON L. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Especial attention given to probate practice and all matters relating to land titles and land litigation. Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Rooms 12 and 13, Fresno Loan and Savings Bank building

Collection Agencies.

I. H. PATTERSON, MANAGER,
COMMERCIAL COLLECTION AGENCY.
No. 1816 Tulare st., Fresno, Cal. Houses rented and rents collected.

Piano Tuner.

J. ASHDOWN
PIANO AND ORGAN TUNER.
With Kohler & Chase Music House, 1016 J St., Fresno. Pianos tuned by the year at special rates.

LAND!

45,000 acres grain land, stubble and sheep feed

TO RENT

Apply to T. C. WHITE,
Office—Room 1, First National Bank Building

Notice of Sale of Real Estate Under Execution.

Sheriff's Sale—No. 5816.

San Joaquin Lumber Co. vs. H. M. H. Kaarsberg.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno of the State of California, wherein San Joaquin Lumber Co., plaintiff, and H. M. H. Kaarsberg, defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 9th day of May A. D. 1894, for the sum of $351.63-100 dollars, lawful money, besides costs and interest. I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, H. M. H. Kaarsberg, of, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

The S½ and NE¼ of section 17, township 14 south, range 21 east; also the SW¼ of section 8, township 14 south, range 24 east, all of M. D. B. and M.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day, in front of the court house door of the county of Fresno, sell at public auction, for lawful money, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, H. M. H. Kaarsberg, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

JAY SCOTT, Sheriff.
F. T. BERRY, Under Sheriff.
Dated, Fresno, August 13, 1894.
Horace Hawes, Atty. for Plaintiff. au15

EXPRESS. DRAYING.
STORAGE.

S. A. PACKARD & SONS,

Office, 1840 Tulare street, near Postoffice
TELEPHONE 199.

☞ Furniture, Piano and Safe Moving a Specialty.

THE OPENING SPEECH

M. M. Estee's Vigorous and Able Address.

ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Democracy Has Been on Trial. Populism's Vagaries and Dangers.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The history of modern civilization shows that the more enlightened the people the less they need to be governed, and that the nation is governed best which is governed the least. Indeed all that the wisest statesmanship can secure to the citizen, beyond the protection of his life and liberty, is the opportunity to help himself. Failing in this, the law fails; and thus it is that when not interfering with the rights of others, what the people most need is to be let alone. It is the constant nagging, the throat of a change, the experimenting with good conditions, the remodeling of commercial, revenue and financial systems, the attempt (often for partisan purposes) to do something new, whether the thing done is an improvement or not, and the uncertainty as to what changes are to be so made, that endanger the business industries of the country, interfere with work and wages, make uncertain what should be stable, and thus cause hard times. Indeed, any change which decreases the amount of work or lowers the price of labor, is bad.

There is nothing which so largely controls the demand for and the price of labor, the value of commodities and the success or failure of the industrial pursuits of our people, as the tariff duties imposed on foreign manufactured goods. This is so because a change in the protective duties imposed on such articles imported into our country, causes a change in the amount of manufacturing done in America, and this affects the demand for and the price of labor.

Two years ago the Democratic party gained power under the seductive cry of tariff reform. Exactly what tariff reform meant no one ever knew before election; the Democrats themselves do not know now. It is true the Democratic party declared in its national platform that protection was unconstitutional; but this was a mere phrase, for if protection is unconstitutional, free trade is also unconstitutional. The proposition was so absurd that no Democratic congressman has attempted to obtain it by his vote. Since the Democracy went into power, it has, by the aid of the Populists, and especially by the aid of Mr. Cannon (the only Populist elected to congress from California) endeavored to give to the people of this state, and the people of the nation, a lesson in tariff reform. We need but review the instructive experience which seventeen months of that reform has taught the people, to know what Democratic and Populist tariff reform means.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Looking at the present condition of our country, the wrecks of fortunes, the desolated homes, the unrewarded labor, the appeals which want and hunger make, we cannot but see the cause for this most deplorable condition, a review of which cannot fail to be instructive.

On the 4th of March, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, prosperity prevailed—our exports exceeded our imports, our income exceeded our expenditure. The wheels of machinery were everywhere in motion. The products of the farm and factory brought fair prices, labor was well employed and at good wages. There was $190,000,000 of unexpended balances in the national treasury. No financial stress existed. Money was abundant. By the purchase of silver and the issue of silver certificates, four million of dollars was monthly added to the circulating medium of the country. Nowhere did want exist or was unrest noticed. Prosperity had prevailed so many years that very few believed the people of America could suffer. This great country with its vast resources seemed proof against danger. The people knew that for the preceding year our foreign commerce had never been so large; that our exports had been $1,050,978,148, while our imports were $827,402,402, leaving a net balance of exports over imports of $202,875,086; that the public debt had been largely paid off; that millions of dollars were annually and willingly paid as pensions to the soldiers; that our foreign policy, under the wise direction of President Harrison and Mr. Blaine, commanded the respect of foreign nations and the confidence of Americans; that profound peace prevailed throughout the world, and that no rational reason existed for the suffering of the poor, or the financial losses of the rich. It is true, many thoughtless persons complained of their condition and wanted a change. The change came and with it the most frightful condition of things that ever in time of peace confronted a great commercial and industrial nation. With resources as vast and as varied as the wants of man, with a territory covering half a continent, with a surplus of all the necessaries of life, 65,000,000 of people found themselves in distress. Within twelve months after Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, 2,000,000 American laborers were thrown out of employment, the value of the products of the farm and the factory were lowered more than 25 per cent; all new and many old enterprises were stopped; in every direction a brake was placed on the wheels of American progress; a halt called along the line of American advancement; our foreign and domestic commerce was largely suspended. For a full year and five months the American people have been in a state of siege. Had every part of our country been closed our condition could hardly have been worse.

Without any unusual demands upon the government, since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, our national indebtedness has increased $72,000,000; to meet our gold balances at home and abroad we have issued $50,000,000 gold bonds, and more must soon be issued or we will cease to pay. By Mr. Cleveland's recommendation, silver has been practically demonetized.

Before the Democracy commenced to carry out the present policy of revenue and finance, in California the fall clip of wool sold at 14 to 20 cents a pound. Now it sells at from 6 to 10 cents a pound. Wheat sold at $1.25 to $1.30 a cental. Now it sells at from 90 cents to $1.00. Raisins sold at from $1 to $1.50 a box. They now sell at from 65 cents to 85 cents a box. Farm labor was worth from $25 to $30 a month; while now but $15 to $20. And so along the whole line of California productions, the same appalling depression in prices is everywhere noticed. Nor is the result different here than elsewhere throughout the republic. Money two years ago was abundant. Now it is dear, scarce and difficult to get. To carry the parallel further, we need but state that more banks and commercial houses have failed since the 4th of March, 1893, than for any other like period in the history of the republic.

EFFECT OF A FOREIGN POLICY.

It is asked, what are the reasons for these calamities and what is the remedy? These conditions have resulted from *Democratic tariff reform*, from a change in our monetary system and from the settled Democratic policy to foreignize our country. In a word, Mr. Cleveland, by introducing free trade and low wages, has attempted to Europeanize America. He would establish new and untried revenue and financial systems in this republic and thus disturb the laws of trade and change the lines of commerce. He has undertaken to create in Republican America a foreign policy—the growth of monarchial governments, of class distinctions, of centuries of penury and want. Look at the picture, and see what has been the result of free trade in England, the only great free trade country in the world. It will be seen by the U. S. Consular reports of July 1, 1894, just issued, that 87 7-10 per cent of all the cultivated land of England is farmed by tenants; that within 20 years one-ninth of all the arable lands of England has gone out of cultivation; that in a population of 37,879,265 people in Great Britain, 954,686 are paupers, while according to the U. S. census of 1890, in a population in the United States of 63,000,000, there was at that time but 66,558 white paupers and 6,467 colored paupers. This was before Mr. Cleveland came into power and before he commenced his great reform movement. And yet, in the presence of the above historical lessons, he has sought to fix American values of labor and the products of labor by foreign precedents. To do this, he advocates free trade and gold money; and thus the Democracy, under Mr. Cleveland's mistaken leadership represents only the creditor class—the importers, the money-lenders and the bondholders. Here, too, he fails, because as the productive industries of the country are destroyed, trade and commerce are destroyed also, and money cannot be safely loaned. For seventeen months a Democratic congress has given us Democratic remedies for Democratic diseases, but the remedies have failed, and our condition is growing worse. This reminds me of the story told of the old South Carolina negro slave, who sent word to his master: "De nuie am sick: I guv him de medicin. He am well ob de disease, but am dyin' ob de remedy." We are dying of Democratic remedies. Divided among themselves, some Democrats favoring and some opposing Mr. Cleveland and his ruinous policy, a reign of doubt, uncertainty and inaction has prevailed, until now unrest everywhere exists and anarchy is threatened. Never, in the history of the past, in times of peace, has the condition of a great people, for no just cause, been so changed from prosperity to want. Well may it be said that to gain power is easy and common, to use it wisely is difficult and rare indeed.

A THEORIST IN GOVERNMENT.

The fact is, Mr. Cleveland has for years been experimenting with the patience of the American people. He is a theorist in government as he is in revenue laws. He knew the people were prosperous under Republican rule, and he knew he must *promise* to do more than the *Republicans had done*, and therefore, under the uncertain but attractive promise of "Revenue Reform," he made many of his own and even some of our party believe a great wrong was being done the people and that he was the Moses with the remedy for that wrong. The people have patiently waited for the blessings to come until they are bankrupt. Mr. Cleveland forgets that while the nation can borrow money by issuing and selling bonds, the people, the producers, the laborers, cannot issue or sell bonds to buy *their* bread—that while silver may be demonetized for the benefit of Wall street, and money thus be made dear and scarce, yet the very safety and security of that same money is jeopardized by that act; for all property is made of less value and safe investment rendered impossible. He forgets that all governments are intended to protect and defend the people, not to injure or impoverish them.

In a word, Mr. Cleveland and his few followers are satisfying themselves with the pleasing delusion that our children and children's children will be happy if we suffer; that when gold is our only money, when free trade shall become the national policy, and American labor and American products shall reach European prices, then the people will be content and happy and the Cleveland Democracy triumphant. My friends, when that time comes we will have no government to sustain, no property to protect, no liberty to defend.

THE BLIGHT OF FREE TRADE.

To recapitulate: Mr. Cleveland went into office with all our vast national resources within reach, our productive energy unimpaired, our manufacturing industries in successful operation and undiminished in resource—the same fertile soil and genial climate, an amount of money in circulation necessary for the business needs of the people, the same number of laborers with unabated capacity for work, the people in health and the country at peace; and yet the commercial agencies report that the first year of his administration, namely, "the year 1893, was the most disastrous in the history of the American republic."

Neither war nor epidemic had ever caused such financial depression—such national distress. The bank clearances from March, 1893, to March, 1894, fell off more than $10,000,000,000; one-sixth of the railway mileage of the country went into the hands of receivers; 592 banks closed their doors, and 16,690 business houses failed within those twelve months, showing a loss of $357,778,697, and 83 per cent of these business houses were manufacturers. During the same time, the sale of textiles fell off 37 per cent; of iron 38 per cent; of furniture 25 per cent; of shoes 18 per cent; of hats 10½ per cent; and of hardware 19 per cent. And now over one-half of the woolen mills are idle. Do the American people wish to repeat these reforms?

WORK OF THE WRECKERS FOR A SINGLE YEAR.

Such is but a brief reference to the work of the wreckers of American industries for a single year. And be it remembered the Populist members of congress and senators voted with the Cleveland Democracy on these so-called tariff *reform* measures and are equally responsible. I say Cleveland Democracy, because there are two kinds of Democrats in this age: The old-time American Jeffersonian Democrats who believe in and will defend the industrial interests of the whole country, and the Cleveland Democrats who favor the sugar trust and Wall street, and who never go west of Buffalo or south of the Ohio river.

Two years ago it was my privilege to debate the tariff issue before the people of California with Senator White. In that debate he ably supported the Democratic platform, which prescribed that protection was unconstitutional and a fraud. He said that plank was right. And yet, last winter, after having been elected to the senate of the United States on that platform, he was compelled to give a time support in favor of protection to California products. He endeavored to impose a protective tariff on articles which compete with California products, such as raisins, prunes, oranges, wine and nuts; he knew the principles of his party, if carried into effect, would ruin our people, and he made an effort, aided always by Mr. Geary and the Republicans in congress, to protect our producers, and thus he admitted that protection was not a fraud or unconstitutional. He was better than the principles of his party. I cannot fail to avail myself of this opportunity of congratulating the distinguished senator on his conversion to Republican principles, even though he takes them in homeopathic doses, and I congratulate our party on the splendid acquisition we have made in numbering him among our illustrious followers. I also congratulate California on the fact that many of our Democratic friends, both in this state and in Washington, when put to the test, are patriotic enough to adopt Republican protective principles. In a word, they admit their platform was a deception and a fraud.

To repeat, and to emphasize this point it requires no argument to show that the California producer cannot maintain the present price of wages and compete on equal terms with the raisin grower of Malaga, where labor is 20 cents a day; with the oil and nut raisers on the Mediterranean, where labor is worth 22 cents a day; with the wine producer of France, where labor is 30 cents a day; or with the wool producer of Australia, where the rent of lands is not equal to our taxes.

My friends, this contest, even here in California, has broadened into a great national issue. It is a conflict between American labor and foreign labor; between American civilization and foreign civilization; between self-preservation and self-destruction. You are the jury—you must decide between them.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

A protective tariff imposed on foreign articles imported for sale in the United States, which compete with what America can produce, raises the standard of American wages and maintains American industries.

Cheap foreign products imported free of duty into America necessarily lower the wages of American labor to the standard of the labor which made such articles. It is admitted that American labor now receives from 50 to 150 per cent, more than European labor, and it must be admitted that anything that tends to lower the present value of American labor injures the American people; because it follows that cheap labor means cheap living, and cheap living is a step backward and a danger signal to free institutions. The American people are not sustained by the accumulations of past generations. They daily produce what they consume. Work is the foundation upon which our wealth is built, so labor must be protected if we would secure prosperity to the people and wealth to the country. We can only protect our labor by prohibiting foreign cheap laborers from coming here and supplanting our own people in their industrial lines, and by imposing protective duties on the products of foreign labor, and thus prohibiting such products from competing in an American market with what we produce. In a word, this country should not be a resort for the criminals of the world, an asylum for the poor of the world, or a home for the cheap pauper workers of the world. Charity begins at home. And we should protect our labor as we would defend the flag or maintain the national honor.

We have stopped Chinese from coming here because they compete with our labor, and for like reasons we should also stop the free importation of the products of Chinese and other cheap labor.

It is true the temptation to foreigners to reach for and control the American markets, and for foreign cheap labor to supplant American dear labor, is great. This is so because the resources of the United States are illimitable. The whole world is contesting for the industrial prizes of our country. Shall we surrender these prizes to them, or retain them for ourselves and for our children? This is the problem of the hour. The might of our civilization and the sleepless industry of our people have done much toward holding American labor markets, but the question now is, shall there be a brake put on the wheels of American progress by adding to it a foreign load that we cannot carry, or shall we move on in the lines of American civilization by sustaining American producers and promoting American enterprises?

RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party is the party of the people. It stands for right and justice, for law and order, for home institutions, for protection. It is opposed to anarchy. It is for protection in its broadest sense. It would protect the lives, the property, and the labor of our country. In its infancy it stood for free labor against slave labor, for homesteads for the people, for liberty and the rights of man; now, in the fullness of its age and strength, it stands for good wages against low wages. It is a law-abiding and a God-fearing party. It would protect, with equal devotion, the man who runs the wheel-barrow, the cart or the rail-car. Republicans believe in the American system of government, because it is a government of the people. They believe in the purity of American home life, in American free schools, and in American freedom. In a word, the Republican party is for America and all that is American. Above all, we would give to American labor steady work and good wages. If this makes onrs a paternal government, we thank God we have just such a government.

The Republicans are for a protective tariff. The Democrats and Populists are for free trade.

The question is: *Can American prices for labor be maintained without protection to American products?*

This problem is now confronting our people, and it must soon be met and answered. And further: Can wages be materially lowered and our civilization maintained? Can we Europeanize the American nation—come down to the European modes of living—and sustain American institutions? Remember European prices for labor and European prices for products mean European modes of living.

My friends and fellow-citizens: These are not partisan problems presented to further partisan interests. They are great questions of state policy affecting, in a high degree, the safety and the perpetuity of the republic. The reason why these questions are important is, that in this age, and conspicuously in this republic, more money is necessary to maintain personal and political independence than with any other people, or during any other period in the world's history. Political independence cannot exist where there is financial dependence. Once make class distinctions between the rich and the poor—between those who work, and those who do not, and the government cannot stand. Place money before intelligence and character and the government cannot stand.

THE ESSENTIALS OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.

Americans cannot remain free unless they are intelligent; education is not a luxury intended only for the rich; it is a necessity of our American citizenship. Our children cannot (as in European countries) be taken from the cradle to the factory. They are fed and clothed better and educated differently from those of other countries. Five years of their young lives must be spent in fitting them to become fathers and mothers of American freemen. The free public schools of our country lay the foundation for their future usefulness as citizens, and their enlightenment as men and women. The public schools are the cradles of American liberty and the corner-stone of republican institutions.

Money has to be earned by labor, and labor must be well paid to earn it. The price of labor and the price of the products of labor fix the amount the parent can expend in fitting his children to become good citizens, and so "it follows as the night the day," that in republican America, good wages for labor and good prices for the products of labor are necessary to sustain good government. It is true economy must be practiced in every department of government, yet freedom is expensive. Our government is an expensive government. Our people are an expensive people. And if we change our mode of living, we must change our form of government. If you lower wages or decrease the prices of the products of labor, you attack free government. The working people must then live on less. This creates unrest and thus disturbs the peace of society. And so it is, that steady work and good wages are necessary to good government.

WAGES AND INDUSTRIES.

It is self-evident that the more we make at home, and the less we buy from abroad, the more work there will be to do here, and the better will be our home market. And the more there is to do, the greater will be the demand for labor. When America makes what Americans consume, all our people will prosper. It is a fact that capital and labor must be on more friendly terms, and the two cannot be on friendly terms unless labor is justly rewarded. To be justly rewarded our home life and the necessities of our people must be considered. Nor can we forget that every American citizen has a voice in governmental affairs. He is one of the units of the body politic. Lower the standard of that unit and you lower the standard of the government. He is one of the people, and as our government is a government of the people, when you injure or debase the people the government falls. And so if we want good government we must have independent manhood.

The prosperity of the laboring people of America under Republican rule, has never been equaled in the history of our own or any other country. In the presence of this universal prosperity the Democratic party declared that protection was a fraud and unconstitutional, and the Populists sustained and acted with them. For nearly a year and a half these two political organizations have tried to carry out that theory. They have talked tariff reform until the industries of the country have been paralyzed and the people are hungry. They have forgotten that any reform which brings want to the people is a failure and not a reform, and that you cannot reform a hungry man without feeding *him*. In a word the country *was* prosperous. It is *now* in distress. What caused that prosperity? The answer is, continuous and well rewarded labor. This was the direct and inevitable result of protection. For 30 years we maintained a protective policy. That is, we legislated in favor of the worker. The value of labor under that policy was largely enhanced. The undeniable result was that wealth never accumulated so fast, our population never increased so rapidly, and peace, good order and contentment prevailed. Look at the map of the republic and note the changes which that prosperous period has wrought. The great west has been settled, new states have been admitted into the Union, our educational opportunities have been multiplied, most of our cities have trebled their population, our commerce with foreign nations has more than quadrupled, and our position among the great powers of the world has advanced from the second or third to the first class.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of our people under the protective policy of our government is more apparent when we observe that the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of the United States increased from 2,732,595 in 1880 to 4,711,892 in 1890; and the amount of wages paid increased from $1,341,869,470 in 1880 to $2,282,823,205 in 1890. These statistics tell their own story.

Nor is there a shadow of truth in the statement that the present business depression is due to the acts of a Republican congress. Protection is now and always has been the creed of our party. Under Republican rule, good wages were paid to labor and fair prices for products. Under Democratic and Populist rule, labor is poorly paid, business depression exists and social unrest prevails. Our foreign and domestic trade is largely decreased; strikes and lockouts are of daily occurrence; one-fourth of the manufacturing enterprises of the country are closed down, and more than a third of our coal and iron mines are closed or running at half time.

Who is to blame for all this? Is it the party which is not in power and which cannot provide a remedy, or is it not rather the parties which are in power and which for a year and a half have been trying to secure free trade for European products in an American market, and free trade for European labor in the same markets? Is it not the parties which, under Mr. Cleveland's leadership, have demonetized silver and made gold our only money metal? And finally—is it not the parties which, as a remedy for present hard times, present, as a new and even more dangerous fad because more seductive, that stale and unbusinesslike proposition of the Populist leaders, namely, that the general government shall loan the people's money to the people? The fallacy of this position is noticed when it is remembered, first, that the government has no money to loan; and second, the very revenue laws which the Democrats and Populists are now trying to enact will make our people poorer. And again, *money has to be successfully used if it is ever repaid.* How can it be so used when all American products are selling at or below cost? The fact is, we cannot make ourselves rich by borrowing of ourselves and lending to ourselves, for the people are the government, and in the end the people must pay the government debt. The government can only benefit the people by so directing public affairs as to secure steady work and good wages, by maintaining peace and good order, by encouraging American enterprises, by protecting home markets for our home people, by giving to Americans the first chance in the field of labor, by prohibiting the cheap pauper laborers of foreign countries from displacing American labor in America, and by maintaining a sound monetary system. In a word, those who produce the wealth of the nation must be protected by the laws of the nation. We should enjoy the full fruits of our own advantageous situation. It is true many of our natural and undeveloped resources are nearly exhausted and our public lands are occupied. We have now no far west to discover, no new gold fields to work out, no undeveloped country for restless spirits to emigrate to. The western tide of civilization has reached the most distant part of the continent. Beyond is the sea. Our immigration must turn back on its track. Now, and to some extent alarming, conditions confront us. These conditions demand the serious attention of the best minds of our country, and thus make it evident that we must protect our own people in the pursuits of peace with the same devotion as we would defend them in time of war.

LABOR AND STRIKES.

One of the proofs that the wages of labor cannot be lowered in America, without creating strife, is evidenced by the labor strikes now everywhere occurring in our country. These are struggles for better conditions. However illogical these strikes may seem to be, yet the effort is to elevate labor. The men are first taught by their employers that by the organization of capital there is strength, and then they are blamed for organizing labor. One has as much right to organize as the other, and neither should be allowed to violate the laws of the land, for the law is paramount and must prevail. The safety and perpetuity of free government depends on the protection of life and property, and no man has a right to punish another by destroying either his life or his property.

To commence at the root of the disease, the law must prohibit monopolies, trusts and combines, because they do away with the healthy influence of competition. They create artificial prices and sustain unjust markets. They are founded on a disregard of other people's rights, and if a great corporation has no respect for the rights of others, you cannot expect others to respect its rights.

When a single financial combination controls all the petroleum in the country, another all the sugar used by the American people, another all the sleeping cars in use, you cannot be surprised if there should be still another controlling much of the labor of the country. And when you remember that of the $5,000,000,000 invested in railroads in the United States, 75 per cent. is owned by seven corporations, and these so combined as to act together, do you marvel that labor organizes, and that, after once organized, it sees the power it possesses?

Nor do the illustrations end here. There are 238,600 miles of telegraph lines in the United States controlled by one great corporation. Every time you use your telephone you contribute an income to millions of dollars of watered stock in the Bell Telephone company. And every electric light which illuminates our streets is owned by one corporation. And be it said, there is no protective tariff sustaining any of these great monopolies.

WHERE IS THE GREATER DANGER?

Then ask yourselves, where is the greater danger? Is it in the organization of labor, or in the organization of monopolies? I do not argue that capital organized for business reasons should not be protected, nor do I say that every form of property should not be made secure by law. Our civilization rests upon the security afforded life and property, but the greater security rests upon the safer principle of justice to all men and injury to none. Violence in any form is an attack upon government, is un-American, and will lead to destruction of all government. Anarchy is barbarism. Peace is civilization. But do not forget that in a free country there can be no peace for the few that does not mean justice to the many. The law is the power of the state. If the laws are bad, the ballot is the remedy. No man, no set of men, can take the law into his or their own hands, and long survive, for the law must be maintained.

The Republican party has always been for liberty and justice, for law and order. The only law ever passed by congress against monopolies, trusts and combines, was passed in 1890, by Republican congress and signed by a Republican president. This law must be enforced. The safety and prosperity of the republic depends on the just enforcement of the law, and no man is a true American or a safe counselor who seeks political advancement by advising against its enforcement. In fact that man is worse than a criminal who apologizes for crime or encourages criminals.

COMPETITION IN TRANSPORTATION.

The Republican platform on the subject of traffic competition reads as follows:

We are in favor of competition in the transportation of freight and passengers, by land and sea, and we earnestly recommend the early construction of a competing transcontinental railroad between San Francisco and Eastern points, and the construction of competing railroads through the large productive and populous portions of our own state.

Under the constitution of the United States the general government controls the commerce between the states. To carry into force this constitutional provision congress has, in the past, appropriated vast sums of money to make navigable the Mississippi river, to build and maintain the Sault Ste. Marie canal, to construct continental railroads, and to maintain harbor and other shipping facilities on the Great lakes. The government must exercise greater control in the future over interstate commerce. This must be done to secure cheap transportation, to maintain interstate traffic, to carry the mails between the states, and to facilitate business between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. It must be borne in mind that our interstate commerce is many times greater than our foreign commerce and many times greater than the entire commerce of any nation of the world. It would therefore be of infinite value to the Pacific states and territories if the general government owned and maintained a single line of railroad from San Francisco to the Missouri river. In war this would be of incalculable benefit to the nation. In peace it would secure fair rates of freight and passage to the people and justice to the employes. In the near future this will be inevitable. A national railroad from San Francisco to the Missouri river would be a monitor to all other transportation companies, and would protect the rights of our people against the aggressions of any other continental railway. It would tend to increase immigration from the older states to our coast; it would enhance the value of our property; it would open new and better markets for our products, and thus secure our people against excessive rates of freight and fares.

One thing is certain: The general government ought not to build, maintain or pay for the interstate railroads, or issue bonds to pay their indebtedness, and then not own or exercise control over such roads. The people furnish the money to the government to make these payments, and the people should own such roads when built.

A Democratic committee of the house of representatives has recently recommended that the general government guarantee the payment of principal and interest on the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, the same to be due in 50 years. This is a national Democratic measure, recommended by a committee of a Democratic congress; and yet, you may look for a back movement on the part of our Democratic leaders in California. Either they will go over to the Populist party, which is but a wing of the Democracy, or come out with the most striking anti-railroad platform since the Stoneman platform of 1882. I hope my Democratic friends will excuse me for referring to that piece of Democratic history; the fact is, the platform of that year was anti-monopoly, but the Stoneman administration and the Stoneman legislature were for the railroads and all the monopolies all the time; they were not for the people, even some of the time. The people, the Republicans of this state, are opposed to this Democratic railroad funding bill. I am opposed to it. It is a mortgage on the productive industries of California for 50 years to come. Our freight sent to an Eastern market will have to pay, in cost of transportation, the full amount of that mortgage debt—principal and interest; it will be a discrimination against California producers which is unfair to our people, and it will be a tax on the property of the next generation.

LOCAL COMPETITION IN TRANSPORTATION IS ALSO NECESSARY TO SECURE SUCCESS TO OUR PRODUCERS.

If California would build up the industries of this state, the producers must be protected and the commercial advantages of San Francisco and the other large business centers of the state must be sustained. To do this, the waterways of California should be opened and extended, competitive railways should be constructed, and the Nicaraguan canal built. The producers of California now compete with each other in every market of the world, but no competition exists between those who transport our goods to a market even within the state. California producers are bottled up, both in their domestic and foreign markets. The great ocean is on one side—on the other, a thousand miles of arid country, sparsely settled.

As stated, but two remedies are left us: An interoceanic canal, and competitive overland railways to our distant markets, open waterways, and local competitive railways for local transportation. These remedies are possible. Both should be adopted. California capital can and ought to build all local railways. San Francisco and other populous centers should take a special interest in them. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis and Minneapolis are cities which have taken a conspicuous part in opening up traffic communication with the great producing regions of the west; and by their financial efforts, the push and enterprise of their citizens, and their far-seeing business ability, they have succeeded in directing interstate commerce to these great business centers, and thus built up the cities and benefited the producers.

The cost of transportation from distant interior points to San Francisco, is a matter of the greatest importance to our people, and one on which largely depends the success or failure of the farmers. There is practically no competition from any interior point to San Francisco except along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

GOLD AND SILVER AS MONEY METALS.

The constitution of the United States prescribes that—

"No state shall * * * make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

The Republican platform prescribes that—

"We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold a legal tender."

I hold that it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the constitution, for the congress of the United States to demonetize either gold or silver. Both are the money metals of the constitution. It is true, congress has the power to declare anything beside gold and silver a legal tender in payment for debts, but by our constitution both metals are made a legal tender. Yet the Wall-street banks do not permit silver to pass through the clearing house, and thus the Wall-street financiers and President Cleveland have become greater than the constitution. It is clear that whatever may be the private interests of business men in New York, or elsewhere, gold and silver are the money metals of the constitution, and the recognized money metals of the civilized world, except only with creditor nations like England. It is also clear that silver money is the money of small transactions—the money of the people, and a necessity to American civilization. It is equally clear that the question whether or not gold and silver shall both be money, is a contest between the creditor and debtor nations of the world, and, in our country, between the creditor and debtor classes of the American people. In this contest, on the one side are Mr. Cleveland and Wall street, and on the other, the great commercial and industrial army of the nation, and especially the producers of the West. It is a conflict between those who create and those who speculate. In that contest are arrayed on the one side the bondholders, the lenders of money who want their investments to be worth more when paid than when made, and the creditor class generally; on the other, the builders of empire, the creators of wealth, the bone and sinew, the progress and the patriotism of the republic.

The reply which Mr. Cleveland and Wall street make is, that inflation will imperil the credit of the nation. But there is no inflation. The history of modern civilization is challenged to produce one instance where gold or silver, one or both, have caused an undue inflation in either monetary or business circles. True, in times of great business prosperity there is always more or less inflation. That kind of inflation benefits the people. It is incident to prosperity. The people of our country would would like a little of it now. It is what we want and what the people must have. The business world and the workers never prosper on a falling market. Look at the situation. The banks are not now making money, and because they cannot make safe loans. Business is stagnant. Products do not bring fair prices. Labor is cheap and the laborer has ceased to be a large consumer.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE POPULISTS ACT TOGETHER.

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, the Populists are the left wing of the Cleveland Democracy. If you wish to advance the interests of the Democratic party as a political organization, if you are satisfied with what that party has done for the last year and a half, and wish to sustain its position, you cannot do it more effectively than by supporting the Populist ticket. In this state two years ago the Democracy in the Sixth congressional district refused to nominate a candidate for congress, against Mr. Cannon, the Populist nominee, and he received the solid Democratic vote and was elected. In Illinois Mr. Altgeld was elected as the Democratic governor of the state. After election he was a good Democrat, a Populist and an anarchist all in one.

In Colorado Governor Waite was elected as a Populist, and the history of our country never can be told without reference to his administration and his most remarkable position on the vital questions of law and order, and the rights of life and property. He was and is supported by both the Democrats and Populists. Governor Hogg of Texas was elected on the Populist ticket, but after election he proved to be a full-fledged Democrat, acted with the Democracy, and is a Democrat [illegible]. Irby of South Carolina, was elected to the senate of the United States as a Populist, defending that illustrious southern soldier, Wade Hampton. When he reached the senate, he voted and acted with the Democracy. Allen, who was elected to the senate of the United States as a Populist from Nebraska, votes with the Democracy like all the others, a Democrat under another name. So with Kyle of South Dakota. Only two days ago the Democrats and Populists fused in that state. And so along the whole line of the Populist and Democratic combination, they pull together. Where Democrats are strong, they try to elect Democrats; where the Populists are strong, they try to elect Populists. You can thus see the fight is for Democratic success under the name of Populist.

One of the strongest objections to the Populist party is its free trade principles. It is more irrational on the question of free trade than is the Democracy. In every vote had in congress the Populist members have sustained free trade. Whatever respect we may have for men who honestly favor a bad cause, it must be admitted that in California free trade means destruction to our industries.

What is still more alarming is the fact that the Socialists everywhere throughout the country belong to or support the Populist party.

The American people are not prepared to adopt either the extreme views of the Socialists or the free trade principles of the Populists. American soil is not fruitful soil for the growth of socialism, nor is our country the right place to teach or practice anarchy.

The Republican party asks every man who works, every man who loves his country, every man who wants better times, and every man who would maintain good government by enforcing law and order, to join it in seeming them inestimable blessings. True, no party is always right. No man is always right, but a party is surely wrong that will not try to remedy admitted evils, and the citizen is equally wrong who will not aid it in doing this.

Republicans, you must remember this is a fight for principle, for self-preservation, for law and order, for good government—for country and not for men.

THE duty OF REPUBLICANS.

It is a duty you owe to the people, to yourselves, to the men who labor for their bread, to stand solidly by the great party which, for so many years, has maintained the honor of the nation. It is the faith, the creed of the Republican party to defend American civilization in every part of the republic, and to defend the rights of every American citizen, native born or adopted, wherever he may be. The Republican party stands today, as it has always stood, a sentinel guarding American interests and defending American labor. You must now choose between that party and the Democracy and Populists, between the peace of society, the security of property, and business unrest and anarchy; between those who would maintain the honor and the glory of this nation, by supporting with patriotic devotion the sacred obligations of law and order and those who would destroy the republic by pulling down the pillars that sustain it.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.

My friends and fellow citizens, 12 years ago I was the Republican candidate for governor. I traveled through the state, fighting then as now for what I believed to be the interests of the people of California. At that time some Democratic journals charged me with being the railroad candidate. This statement was made to divert the public mind from their own nominee. I made no reply to those charges and I shall make no reply to similar charges now. It is an historical fact that the railroad company opposed me at that election and supported the Democratic candidate. My life has been spent among you. You alone are the judges of the rectitude of my purposes. During this contest I shall not swerve from the course I have marked out; shall keep the pledge made in Sacramento; that this canvass shall be so conducted that victory will bring with it no disgrace; defeat no dishonor. Let me emphasize in conclusion: That the security of property, the maintenance of law and order, depends on giving to every man, whatever his condition, an equal chance in the great struggle of life. Equality is the only safeguard of the people. The law must be honestly enforced against all men, and in favor of all men alike. Free institutions will then be perpetuated, our country will prosper, the government will be a "government of the people, for the people and by the people, and this great republic will not be blotted off the face of the earth," but will live on in the fullness of unchanging splendor and added glory.

When Mamma is Gone

To the mountains or the seashore, papa goes for his midday lunch to the New Palm Garden, opposite the Barton opera house, where he finds the finest of everything. Marchand boneless sardines, imported Swiss cheese, Westphalian ham, extra strong limburger, Wienerschnitzel, cold roasts and fine salads are specialties. Wieland's extra pale on draught, straight from the keg through the faucet; no lead coil used. *

F. A. Foin has had practical experience in his business since 1849, and if you have had trouble in getting good work done in tinning and plumbing, give him a call. All work warranted first-class, and reasonable charge. F. A. Foin & Son, Fresno street, below the old postoffice. *

Steedman's Soothing Powders for fifty years the most popular English remedy for teething babies and feverish children. *

Top prices for choice fruit. John H. Leslie & Co., 1009 I street. *

Sweat paper, nails, hammers, box straps, knives, etc., at Donahoo, Emmons & Co's. *

If you want a refrigerator get the best—the Alaska—at Barrett, Hicks & Co's. *

Get your plumbing and gas fitting done by Barrett, Hicks & Co.; sixty years experience—(twenty years apiece.) *

High Prices No More.

Spread the glorious news!
To who?
Why, to your relatives, friends and neighbors.
For What?
To tell them all to buy their groceries at B. T. Scott's, the leading grocer.

It shall be spread because he handles such immense quantities of sugar that he is selling lower than any house in this valley, and a $15 portmit given to each customer. The way he is selling hams, bacon, flour, lard and corned beef, and in fact everything else so cheap, it just makes us feel happy. Scott is the grocery man to patronize. Everything guaranteed or money refunded. Go it, Scott; we'll find you at the Barton opera house.

THIS COUPON

Entitles the holder to part 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7

Glimpses of America

On presentation at

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And payment of 10 cents.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

We have been receiving, during the past week, our first shipment of NEW DRESS GOODS for Fall wear, and comprising, among other fabrics, an elegant line of

54-INCH CORKSCREW SERGES

In black, navy, golden brown, myrtle, tan, castor and other desirable shades. They are an excellent material, suitable for tailor made garments, and deserve the full attention of the Ladies.

Carpet Department!

With the return of numerous families from their summer outing, renovating of houses will be in order, and in this connection would call attention to our large and elegant stock of

CARPETS,
MATTING,
SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES,
LINOLEUM,
RUGS AND OILCLOTH,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES!!

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FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

A. O. U. W.

YOSEMITE LODGE NO. 175, A. O. U. W.—Meets every Tuesday evening in new Dinnery building, on I and Merced streets. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the order. J. W. ROBNICK, M. W.
J. M. COLLINS, Recorder.

Knights of Pythias.

FRESNO LODGE, NO. 128, K.P., MEETS Friday evening of each week at Castle hall, Spinney building, I street.
J. T. EAGLE, C. C.
W. W. RUBLE, K. R. S.
O. F. KIELDSEN, M. F. } Box 501.

Masonic Meetings

MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER TULARE AND I STREETS

FRESNO LODGE, NO. 247, F. & A. M.—Stated meetings on Friday on or before the full of the moon.
GEO. H. MONROE, W. M.
C. C. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

O. E. S., RAISINA CHAPTER NO. 89, MEETS every second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8 o'clock in Masonic Temple.
MRS. LUELLA STEVENS, Worthy Matron.
MRS. ELIZA F. GRIMES, Secy.

Odd Fellows

FRESNO LODGE NO. 185, I.O.O.F., meets Monday evenings at 7:30 in I.O.O.F. Hall, north 1st., opposite Pleasanton hotel. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited to attend.
C. W. CARNETT, N.G.
E. M. BISHOP, Secretary.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LODGE NO. 848, I. O.O.F., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in I.O.O.F. Hall, north I street, opposite the Pleasanton hotel. A cordial invitation is extended to all sojourning brothers.
D. DECKER, N.G.
J. C. DRESSEL, Secretary.

FRESNO REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE NO 198, I.O.O.F., meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at 7:30 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall, Spinney building, opposite Pleasanton hotel.